g 691 North Franklin-st.,
AUCTION,
RNING, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock.
chold effects, Parlor, Chamber,
d Kitchen Furniture.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. CO.'S Regular Trade Sale. OODS, OLOTHING. DRESS GOODS, STLKS. ETS, KNIT GOODS, mishing Goods, Shawls, Mits, Notions, etc. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at their sales

, POMEROY & CO., ning. Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock, FURNITURE. Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc. ELISON, POMEBOY & CO.

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Wool and Venetian Carpets,
th. Oil Mats.

to, &c. &c.

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Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 10 a. ge-court, the entire contents consisting of B. W. and M. O yards of Brussels Carpets. h. Mats. Parlor Set, Dressing ashstands, Hair Mattresses, ains. Chairs, Mirrors, Jot of ware. Wardrobes, Stoves, Pl., etc. All is nearly new. Sale positive. Mortgages staction in all cases.

STACY, 186 Dearborn-st.

AY MORNING, Jan. 16. See and complete line of DES AT AUCTION.

I Goods, etc. Every lot will S. P. McNAMARA & CO. UMERY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE DISPUTED STATES.

overed nothing in them to suit their purpo

The telegrams all proceeded upon the assumption that the Republicans had carried the State, but that there might be danger from the use of Tilden's barrel of money.

The Louisiana dispatches were then demanded. They had not been covered by the subpœna, and were not produced. They will be to-mor-

David Dudley Field, who seems to have been appointed to act as Tildeu's lawyer, then endeavored to discover how much money the Republican Committee had raised and disbursed. The inquiry was impudent, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Committee. McCormick declined to answer until he had consulted with

had been raised from Federal officebolders.

Answer was refused. Members of the Commit-

as it will be found that the amount was ridiculously small, and that it was all expended fo

gon investigation to-day was to show that Gov. Grover endeavored to induce Secretary-of-State

Chadwick to count Watts out in canvassing the

vote, so as to relieve Grover from the responsi-bility of doing it. A witness swore that Chad-wick told him that Grover insisted that he

should do so, and was angry because he refused.

To the Western Associated Press

who was out of humor. Secretary-of-State Chadwick told witness that the Governor was mad because he (Chadwick) did not count the votes as he (Grover) desired. The witness un-

derstood that Gov. Grover wanted Chadwick to count Watts out and Cronin in. Chadwick told the witness the Governor wanted to shift the responsibility, and get him (Chadwick) to refuse

The Committee having obtained leave to sit

during the session of the Scnate, continued the

Judge George T. Swan, Clerk of the United

States Circuit and District Court for the South-

ern District of Mississippi, was examined by Sen-ator Mitchell. He testified that personally he

often appealed to by colored men about the time of the last election, who came to him and

complained that they were not allowed to vote.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

NGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—At the inqu to-day into the Oregon Electoral business, J. W. Johns testified he was present at the can wass of the vote which was made by the Secre

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15.—The Senate committee renewed the consideration of East

Peliciana.

Dr. Corith, Judge Kilburne, and T. J. Fuqua testified to a quiet and peaceable election in November. The latter said the day before the parish officials were driven away in 1875, the people at Clinton were fearing an uprising, and that D. B. Gorham, now acting as Republican counsel, had asked him for a gun to fight the blacks.

Jesse Harrison, Aaron Harrison, and John Morton, colored, testified to voting the Demo-ratic ticket, and a peaceful election.

THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE

were engaged in examining witnesses relative to
the election in West Felicians.

Washington Spooner, L. J. Cotton, and J. W.
Armstead testified to general intimidation by

VOLUME XXXI

ART GALLERY.

Magnificent Art Gallery and Studios are the centre of attraction to those looking for exquisite things in Photographic Art. Fine Portraits in Crayon and Water Colors a Specialty. Card Portraits, the finest in the world, furnished at \$3 per dozen. Especial at-tention given to Ladies' and Children's SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

E. L. BRAND. RELIGIOUS.

CONVERTS' MEETING

AT THE TABERNACLE, CONDUCTED BY

MOODY AND SANKEY

Sp. m., Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1877. The Tabernacle will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, for the purpose of giving tickets to all who have reason to believe they have been converted or reclaimed, at the Tabernacle or elsewhere in Chicago and vicinity during the past six months.

Mr. Moody will that evening preach his "FARE-WELL SERMON TO CONVERTS."

Teachers and Paymins may mean the control of the cont

HAND PIANOS.

We are making a change in our stock of renting pianos, and are selling off a large lot of fine instruments at prices ranging from \$125 to \$250. Terms, \$25 cash, remainder \$10 to \$200 monthly. Written warrenty, with every piano, and privilege of exchange for a new one at any time. Purchasers will never have a better opportunity, as these pianos must gail will be seld at any cost. better opposite of MUSIC, REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st

Such as recommended by Gen. Pleasonton. We have a large stock and will out to any size desired, at lowest

J. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., 266 & 268 North Clark-st.

BLUE GLASS:

McCULLY & MILES, Class Stainers BLANK BOOKS, &c.

DINDELLI To those in quest of first-class work in our line-Blank Books, Rulling, Magazines, Music. Pamph-lets, and Fine Job Binding—we guarantee Good Work. Promptly Executed, and at Moderate Prices. ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON PUB. CO. O. C. BLACKMER, Pres. 147 and 149 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS. CONVICT LABOR.

COMMISSION RESTORED PROJECTION JAN. 12, 1877.

Scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissions of the lilinois State Pentientiary up to 2 of the second proposals will be received by the undersigned Commission of the lilinois State Pentientiary up to 2 of the second proposals will be second to the lilinois State Pentientiary up to 2 of the second proposals will be furnished.

Those men are able-bailed and adapted to most any kith knitting-machines. Ample shop room and steam-power will be furnished.

Contracts to run not longer than eight years.

All proposals must be accompanied by a good and staticient bond, conditioned that contract and bond will be caused list. If proposal is accepted.

Tor furnisher particulars address the undersigned, or L. W. McCLATUHLI. I. Warden at the Prison.

WOODBURT W. TAYLON.

JOHN M. TONEMAN.

Commissioner lilinois state Prison.

FINANCIAL. PER CENT. Very choice loans at SEVEN: \$10,000 at 736: \$5,000 at 8; \$2,000 at 9.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

7 PER CENT and a per cent leans on approved city real estate mails
by FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
174 Dearborn-st.

OLD PAPERS 60 cts. per Hundred.

Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

SPECTACLES. ANASSE, Optician, 68 Madison-sl., Tribune Bid. PRICELESS Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-iles. Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Barom-ers, &c.

STOVE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CAMS,

OF 2 W West Lake Street.

OF 250 AGO.

FOR SALE. MASKS AND HONORS

FOR THE GERMAN, and retail, at VERGHO, EUHLING & CO.'S, 135 and 142 State-st.

THE HIGH-JOINTS. not certain that Orton would feel himself compelled in his state of health to suffer much inconvenience in the interests of

Speculation as to the Progress of the Electoral Committee.

An Opinion Expressed that They Will Agree upon Something.

The House Prerogative Committee Enjoying Its Peculiar Prerogative.

It Dives for Suspicious Dispatches and Comes Out Demoralized.

The Oregon Case Still Adding Disgrace to the Actors Therein.

Grover Desired Chadwick to Count Watts Out and Cronin In.

Orton's Answer Unsatisfactory, and That Gentleman is Further Held.

Packard Commands Nicholls to Disperse and Lay Down His Arms.

Nicholls Thus Far Shows Little Inclination to Scatter.

A New Orleans Democratic Paper Indulges in Gory Editorials.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

AN AGREEMENT PREDICTED.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Joint Com sion this afternoon, and it is thought that hey will to-morrow agree upon a bill which will be immediately reported in each House, and made the subject of much discussion.

THE COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Senate and House Committee on Counting the Electoral Votes were in session about six hours to-day, most of the time as a Joint Committee. No final action was taken, and their adjacement. final action was taken, and they adjourned to meet separately at 10 n. m., and jointly at 11 n. m. to-morrow, when it is understood a efinite result will be reached, but whether by agreement or by final disagreement cannot (according to positive statements of one of the abers this evening) be predicted with any legree of certainty. It can be stated, however yet been presented by either Committee, and bopes are still expressed by several of the members that the mal conference to-morrow will result in an agreement upon some plan that will be satisfactory to both Committees, and secure the approval of both branches of Con-gress. The nature of the discussion on the preliminary action to-day is kept profoundly

It is generally believed in Washington tonight that a report of some kind will be pre-sented in each House of Congress during the day to-morrow, and the prevailing opinion is that a bill will be presented to prescribe the manner in which the Electoral vote shall be counted, and to provide for the settlement of any disputed questions that may arise. While members of the Committee still refuse to converse upon the subject, there can be little doubt that the following is substantially an outline of

First-That the duties of the Vice-President shall be entirely ministerial. He shall simply open the packages containing the returns of the Electoral votes, deliver them to tellers appoint-

as reported to him by them.

Second—In case an objection is made to counting the vote of any State from which a single ret irn has been received, the Houses shall separate and discuss the matter for a reasonable time, when a vote shall be taken in each. If both Houses concur in the opinion that it ought to be rejected, then it shall be rejected. Other-

wire it shall be counted.

Third—In all cases where two sets of returns have been rece vel, and the two Houses do not agree to accept one of them, all questions con-nected with them are to be referred to a comnected with them are to be referred to a committee composed as follows: Five members are to be appointed by the Senate, five by the House of Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court are to be selected in the following manner: Six are to be appointed, and the name of one is then to be dropped by lot. The decissions of this Board of Arbitration are to be reported to both Houses, and unless objection is raised they are to be considered as final. If any objection to these decisions is urged by a member of either House, then the two Houses are to separate and vote upon the two Houses are to separate and vote upon the question. If both Houses agree to reject the decision of the Board of Arbitration, then it is to be null and void, but it is to be binding unless the two Houses agree in disapproving.

THE COVETED TELEGRAMS.

THE COVETED TELEGRAMS.

MR. ORTON'S ANSWER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The House proceeded no further with the Western Union case than to refer the questions connected with the alleged contempt of Orton to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire what are the powers of the House. There are two charges against Orton. First, that he did not appear briore the New Orleans Committee in answer to its summons; second, that he did not produce the telegrams demanded. To the first to the second, that he has no knoweldge of the contents of, and no power over the telegrams. His only authority, even as President, is derived from the Executive Committee, and that Committee has directed that no messages be delivered except with the consent of the sender. Orton

REMAINS IN CUSTODY.

It is said that none of the political telegrams desired have been destroyed, and that they can be produced if the House is able to force the Executive Committee to surrender them. Orton will undoubtedly be confined for contempt ton will undoubtedly be confined for contempt to the labeas corpus. If this applination should not be successful, it is

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877.

other way than by saying it was two or three days after the election. Others mid Nov. 9 10, and 11. WASHINGTON NOTES.

suffer much inconvenience in the interests of other people.

The enemies of the Western Uuton Telegraph Company are quick to take advantage of its embarrassment. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspension of the rules and a passage of a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Congress by enactment had ever conferred any privileges upon that corporation which it has power to withdraw. There were Democrats enough in the House who refused to consent to this attempt to bull-doze the Western Union Telegraph Company, and prevent Cochrane from getting the necessary two-thirds to adopt his resolution. WASHINGTON NOTES.
THE HOUSE SITS DOWN ON OUR BARKEY.

Special Disputch to The Dribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Bernard G.
Caulfield never loved a Union soldier. He is restive under the fact that it might be possible for a squad of marines to suppress any efforts at intimidation which might be attempted by Henry Watterson's army of 10,000 Democrats. Accordingly Caulfield endeavored to have passed a bill declaring that the presence of more than 500 soldiers would overawe Congress, and placing the command of the army practically under the comommand of the army practically under the concommand of the army practically under the con-trol of Coogress for the rest of the session. It did not matter that the Constitution of the United States makes the President the Com-mander in Chief. Caulfield wished to have Congress command the army, and pressed his bill. He could not summon the Democrats to its support, and was obliged to experience the mortification of seeing some prominent Demo-crats vote against him, while some did not vote at all. Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The House Prerogative Committee examined McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Commit-tee, to-day, two hours for the purpose of preju-dicing that Committee. The attempt was unsuccessful. McCormick produced all the Florida dispatches, but the Committee dis-

crats vote against him, while some did not vote at all.

THE PROPOSED MOVE ON WASHINGTON.

Abram S. Hewirt, Chalrman of the Democratic National Committee, received efficial notice on Friday of the action of the Ohio Democrats at their meeting on the 8th of January, and in accordance with the request then made directed the Secretary of the National Committee to call a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at his house next Thursday. On that occasion he will submit to the Executive Committee the will submit to the Executive Committee the alled together or not for the purpose of determining the advisability of calling a National Democratic Convention to meet some time in February. Hewitt, when this National Convention was first proposed, expressed himself as opposed to it. Subsequently he modified his opinion, but disapproved of its being held in Washington. Gov. Tilden has not been consulted on this subject. Some of the most influential Southern Democrats who are anxious to have the Presidential question amicably settled are of opinion that a Democratic Convention called for the purpose of considering the present political condition of the country, and held in some other city than Washington, about the time the Electoral votes are counted, would have a beneficial effect.

THAT CONFERENCE.

New YORK, Jan. 15.—It is understood that

clined to answer until he had consulted with other members of the Committee now in Washington. Burchard, of the Republican minority, notified the Committee that the Democratic National Committee would be compelled to answer the same questions if that subject shall be investigated. The Committee finally changed the form of the question to one which demanded now MUCH MONEY NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—It is understood that there was a conference of Democratic politicians at Gov. Tilden's house Saturday night, but nothing can be ascertained as to wnat was done. Congressman Hewitt was present, and returned to Washington last night.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATS DOWN-HEARTED.

Special Disposich to The Tribune.

New Onleans, Dec. 15—11:50 p. m.—The dispatch of President Grant to Gen. Augur became known very soon after its receipt last night, and caused no little sitr in White-League circles. They have signals which are given by the fire-bells of the city, and can thus be readily assembled. Twenty-two strokes indicate that they are to assemble in Lafayette Square; thirty-three, that they are to muster at the Court-House. They were thus suddenly called together at Lafayette Square in the middle of last night, after the President's order became known, as they ap-President's order became known, as they apprehended that Gov. Packard might take immediate steps to possess himself of the stolen station-houses and Court-Houses, and these buildings were filled with armed men. these buildings were filled with armed men.

Gen. Angurs instructions in relation to armed bodies of men on the streets are not obeyed, as THE TRIBUNE correspondent to night witnessed a company of armed men marching down old Levee street toward the court building.

To-day Sheriff Alfred Bourges made a demand for the Court-House, at the informed that it would not be surrespondent.

unless force was employed.

Gov. Packard has not the force at his command to cope with the White League, which parade under the de-nomination of the State militia. The Evening Democrat says this militia can be mn armed men at a half hour's notice. The Gov. ernor has therefore telegraphed for sufficient force under the constitutional provision to maintain the State against violence and insur-

rection. At this hour no reply has been re ASSASSINATION IS OPENLY THREATENED against all leading Republicans in case of a con-

unable to register because they could not give the exact geographical location of their place of residence in the election districts in which they lived. He referred all persons who came to him to the United States District-Attorney, but those who made complaint were generally inwelling to go into the courts and testify for fear of being thrown out of employment or of having bodily harm done them by their political opponents. Witness stated that one of the frauds practiced upon ignorant voters at the late election by Democrats was to give out Democratic tickets with the likeness of Hayes and Wheeler on them.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Purman in his testimony on Saturday before the House Special Committee on the Duties, Powers, and Privileges of the House, said that he saw two or three telegrams signed "Z. Chandler" on the day after the election, Nov. 8. The substance of them was this: "As you have carried the State by a Republican majority, preserve it, and keep yourselves from being defrauded out of it." In answer to the question how Chandler in New York could find out on the 8th of November that Florida had been carried for Hayes, Purman said be himself telegraphed to New York from Florida some time early on the 8th, or probably on the night of the 7th, that the State had gone Republican by several thousand majority.

RICHARD M'CORMICK,
Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was examined to-day. He was asked whether he sept any telegram to Florida or Louisiana on the 8th of November, and replied none that he remembered, except those sent in Secretary Chandler's name. He prepared some of them. He thought he saw or knew of but two or three from Chandler to the States of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

When asked whether any money was raised by the National Committee to influence votes, he replied that, as he (witness) was simply the Secretary of the Committee, he would like, before answering the question, to consult with members of the Committee took into consult with members of the Committee took into consideration the request made, and had not come to any dec of their place of residence in the election dis-tricts in which they lived. He referred all per-The dispatch of the President has put alto gether a different phase upon affairs as relates to Senatorial affairs. Pinchback has committed political hari-kari. Now the Democrats have got him they have no further use for him, and the Republicans are so glad to get rid of him, they never will allow him to go back. His best and firmest friends in the Legislature expressed themselves with great bitterness towards him, and he re-ceived but one vote for Senator. One of the State Senators whom he took over was hanging around in the neighborhood of the State-House this morning in the hope, as he said, that the Sergeant-at-Arms would come along and take him into the Capi tol. Last night, as Senators Oglesby and Wad-St. Charles Hotel Pinchback paid them a visit. He had an address which he had prepared for the people of Louisiana which

HE WISHED TO READ
to the Senators. They would not allow him to read his paper, but as he was anxious that they should talk with him. Senator Oglesby gave him, in a straightforward, honest way, but with no bitterness, as complete a flaying as any man ever received. The conversation has not been

To-day Pinchback received but one vote for A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will be immediately called, and Pinchback probably expelled from the Com-

mittee.
Warmoth, who is First Vice-President, will probably succeed him. Some are so uncharit-able as to say that Warmoth, who has worked in harmony with Pinchback, has egged the lat-ter on to the course he has pursued, in order that the latter should commit political suicide, and he would then take charge of Pinchback's wing of the party,—that is likely to be the result of

it, at all events.

S. W. Blasdell, of St. Tammany, and Lestraffer, of St. Landry, were seated in the Packard House. These are the first cases of the real Legislature seating members on contest, though the Nicholls party have seated more than half

the Nicholls party have seated more than half their Legislature in that way.

BAD FOR NICHOLLS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The following was received at a late hour last night, and furnished to Packard and Nicholls:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Gen. C. C. Augur. New Orleans, La.: It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of rightful government of the State of Louisians, at least not until the Congressional Committees now there have made their report; but it is not proper to sit quiettly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for Gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well see ministerial powers WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—A high Government official has received the following let ter, dated London, Dec. 8, from an American gentleman of position and character, whose statement must be regarded as entirely truston the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes and declaring the result of the late election, have given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each House holding such certificates met and declared Mr. Fackard Governor. Should there se a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Fackard. You may furnish a copy of this to Packard and Nicholis.

(Signed)

U. S. Grant, President.

PACKARD'S PROCLAMATION.

men not acting under the authority of the lawful Government, as above recited, to immediately desist from the aforeseld unlawful acts, and to disperse and retire to their homes under the pains and pensities of the law; and I command all persons having in their possession, or under their care and control, any arms and munitions or other property belonging to the State, taken from the lawful castedians thereof, to immediately deliver up the ame to the proper authorities.

I further exhort and command all good citizens of the State to assist me in restoring order, preserving peace, and enforcing the laws.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, this löth day of January, A. D. 1877, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and first, at New Orleans.

(Signed) STRFMEN B. PACKARD.

Washington Spooner, L. J. Cotton, and J. W. Armstead testified to general intimidation by Regulators and numerous acts of violence to induce them and other colored men to join the Democrats, and that while on the day of election everything was quiet, there had been so much intimidation beiore, caused by whipping and riding through the parish, that the colored men were afraid to vote the Republican ticket. Cotton said he had been whipped by Capt. J. J. Barrow for refusing to join a Democratic club, and afterwards he threatened to shoot him. He finally voted the Democratic ticket, but after the election his house and cotton were burned. Spooner gave a long list of colored men who were forced to vote the Democratic ticket, and said he could turnish a list of twenty-five or thirty others. Ing, and the former will resist any attempt of Packard to recapture the courts or station-houses.

Gen. Augur does not regard the order of the President received last night as materially changing his former instructions.

POURTH DISPATUR.

11 a. m.—At this writing there is no material shange in the situation. A large crowd of colored people have assembled around the State-House, where the Republican leaders are jubilant over news from Washington. Gov. Packard declines to state what measures, if any, he will take to secure obedience to his proclauation of this morning further than the statement that it is his carnest desire to avoid bloodshed or create a bitterness against his Administration for the future. He is now in consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

11:45 a. m.—Nothing further has been received by Gen. Augur from Washington. It is stated that Gov. Packard will make a demand for the Court-House and station-houses during the day.

The Republican extra says: "For the past few days White-Leaguers have had matters all their own way, but with the beginning of the new week comes a change. The clear and incisive language of the President in his dispatch to Gen. Augur cannot be misunderstood. The proclamation of Gov. Packard is expressed in terms equally plain. The White-League tater-

proclamation of Gov. Packard is expressed in terms equally plain. The White-League interregum is at an end. The state will proceed without further delay to reassume control over all departments of the Government which had been temporarily possessed by lawless means in the interest of little rings of local office-seeking politicians."

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Noon.—The extra Picayume says: "Every preparation has been made by the Government to quell any disturbance which may be raised by the drunken rabbie of the St. Louis Hotel, and orders are peremptory that any such tumult or emeute on the part of the followers of the pretender Packard shall be quelled by the sverest measures and at any cost." It also contains the following INTERVIEW WITH GEN. AUGUE:

Reporter—General, I have called to ascertain your construction of the telegram from the President.

Gen. Augur—I construe it as not recognizing either of the claimants of the Governorship. Reporter—What is the necessity for recognition mentioned in dispatches, and under what

Gen. Augur—The President is judge of that. It is for him to determine when and how recognition shall be made. He is as well informed of the facts on both sides as I am myself. Reporter—In case the necessity referred to is considered to have arisen, to whom will application for recognition be made!

Gen. Augur—To the President.

SEVENTR DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS—1:40 p. m.—The Republican Legislature is in joint session with seventy-eight members. Several Senators denounced Pinchback's assertion in regard to the use of money by Gov. Kellogg to secure his election as Senator, and one Senator, Blount, said: "Wnile our Savior had His Judas, and the American people their Arnold, their race had their Pinchback. He had nominated Pinchback for United States Senator, and withdrew his nomination."

HABEAS CORPUS.

States Senator, and withdrew his nomination."

HABEAS CORPUS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 15—2 p. m.—The Times extra has the following:

Judge Shaw issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Sheriff to produce the bodies of the Assistant Sergeonts-at-Arms. now in the Parish Prison, who were arrested by Boylan's police while attempting to arrest the Senators at Pinchback's house, when it was served by the person appointed Sheriff by Judge Shaw.

The following order was received by Sheriff Hand:

Sheriff by Judge Shaw.

The following order was received by Sheriff Hand:

State of Lousiana, Sixth District Court, Parism of Obliana.—In Thomas Handy, Crell Sheriff of the Parish of Obleans: Considering that a certain proclamation, signed by S. B. Packard, a wicked and shameless impostor, has come to the view of the Court; considering that the pretensions of the said individual to be the Governor of Louisians have no foundation except so far as he falsely claims to be supported by the irredatible powers of the national forces, it is ordered that the Civil Sheriff of this Parish of Orleans do previde susficient force to guard this Court from any violence or intrusion.

By order of the Court.

(Signed)

SEVENTR DISPATCH.

2:45 p. m.—Both Legislatures ballotted for a Senator without choice. Pinchback received one vote in the Republican Legislature.

Sheriff Bourges, representing the Supreme Court over which Chief Justice Ludeling presides, made a demand for the Court-House this morning, which was refused. The Court-House is now held by three companies of Nicholls' militia, and the First Precinct Station by Battery Two of the same forces.

New Orleans, Jan. 15.—No return has been made by Sheriff Bourges on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Republican Legislature now in the parish prison.

the Republican Legislature now in the parish prison.

THE COLORED ELEMENT.

Licut.-Gov. Antoine, State-Superintendent Brown, A. Dumont, President of the Republican Committée, and thirteen colored members of the Senate, have joined in a telegram ou behalf of the colored race to Senators Morton and Sherman condemning Pinchback's course.

INCENDIARY TALK.

The Evening Democrat, in a leading editorial, referring to probabilities of Gov. Packard attempting to retake the courts and stations, says: "Mr. Packard, however, is playing a dangerous game. The patience of this people is well-nigh exhausted, and, if they are forced into a conflict which is calculated and designed to again rob them of the Government of their choice and the blessings of an honest and efficient administration, their wrath will be difficult to restrain, and we, for once, hope no hand will be able to restrain it. If Mr. Packard forces this conflict, we appeal to our friends to spare—as far as final and complete victory will permit—the lives of the Metropolitan and negro dupes. We advise them to let the full weight of their vengennee fall upon the leaders of this iniquitous, murderous, and most damusable scheme, and to follow Packard into the hotel, and, if need be, into the Custom-House itself, and hang him from its highest window."

PACKARD CALLES ON AUGUR.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The pair of the Lappineaus as any of a word of the pair of the Lappineaus and the word of the continuous and furnish proof for \$4,000, and if he would not be would make terms with Kellogy, Pitkin, and others, and he failed to raise the \$4,000, and the matter ended there with Kellogy, Pitkin, and others, and he failed to raise the \$4,000, and the matter ended there and William B. Dick cy testified to the good character of D. B. Gor ham.

Dr. Swart, of Vernon, testified to changes made by the Returning Board in returns, and Brown, that 150 colored voters were deterring the colored voters were deterring that the colored voters were deterring the colored voters in the parish, and that nether of the affinate lived there.

Ex-Chief-Justice Manning testified as to the bad character of ex-(500 wells.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the late election in Louisans, Fiorfiels, and South Carolina, and the casting of the Electoral vote.

Mr. Conkilng presented resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking that measures be adopted for convening an international money congress to fit the relative value of gold and silver. Referred.

Mr. Cancron (Pa.) presented resolutions of the Pittsburg Chamber/Of Commerce, asking an appropriation for the construction of a transmalleghany line of water transportation from the Atlantic to the West, via the Youghiopheny route. Resolute, Provided the properties of the Pittsburg Chamber/Of Commerce, asking an appropriation for the construction of a transmalleghany line of water transportation from the Atlantic to the West, via the Youghiopheny route. Resolute, Provided the Pittsburg Chamber/Of Commerce, asking an appropriation for the construction of a transmalleghany line of water transportation from the Atlantic to the West, via the Youghiopheny route. Resolute, Provided the Pittsburg Chamber/Of Commerce, asking an appropriation for the construction of the Pittsburg Chamber/Of Commerce, and the provided the provided the provi

MISCELLA NEOUS

STATE AFFAIRS

The Springfield Senatorial Contest Without New Feature.

Logan Cannot Be Elected Without Three Independent Votes.

The Balloting to Begin To-Day-After Thursday Logan Cannot Win.

Probability of a Pull Attendance Members Despite the Storm.

Complete List of the Standing Committees of the Illinois Senate.

Present Aspect of the Senaterial Struggles in Mas sachusetts and Tennessee.

SENATORIAL.

NO CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springrield, Ill., Jan. 15.—The situation a the Senatorship remains practically to-night ecisely as it did at the outset. All that has en done thus far has been to maintain the been done thus far has been to maintain the tatus of the three parties—Republican, Demo-ratie, and Independent. The nomination of Palmer holds the Democratic party together. The nomination of Logan holds the Republican party together. It seems to be assumed here with calm assurance, as the established fact, that money, if enough be used, will settle the ion. Whether that be so you nt has no means of knowing, but and, assuming that the Senatorship is BITHER LOGAN NOR PALMER CAN BE ELECTED

WITHOUT INDEPENDENT VOTES, without independents are as much masters of the ation as they were at the beginning. They nominated Anderson for the sake of hold-ogether. The result of all their caucusing, on every day and every evening, was t uld unite, and it was only after forty baland when their little organiza-was about to fall to pieces, with no more time to ed in caucusing, they agreed upon Ander are for him first, last, and all the time, the

THIRTY-ONE CONSECUTIVE BALLOTS, the received but two votes on each, to two for Alexander Campbell, and three for John C. Taines. Jones, Brown, and Frantz, classed as Damocrats, but claiming to be Independents, were among those voting. The fact is, the two independents who were for Anderson first, ist, and all the time are allowed, for the resent, to have their own way. The ers may, after a time, claim to have their way, and, if they agree upon it, can carry it by holding together, or, if they see a chance to elect him, they will not throw it away. That chance can only come to them when the Democrats in a body go over to him. Some of them are in a temper to do that now, but the men who control the Democratic caucus are

who control the Democratic caucus are

DETERMINED TO TRY FOR A WHOLE LOAF
before they accept the half. Davis they look
upon as a good enough whole loaf, and will make
an effort-to secure his election. If they could
not get him, and the question were reduced
to Anderson or nothing, doubtless they would
accept Anderson; but at present it would be impossible to unite the party upon Anderson, hecause of Ause of
HE ANCIENT ANDERSON-CASET-MARSHAL FEOD,

HE ANCIENT ANDERSON-CASET MARSHAL FEED, hich tears up the Nineteenth Congressional district, and is felt here. What the effect would e of two or three days' balloting going to show hat the Democrats were reduced to the alterative of Anderson or nothing, with the peril esides that Anderson might be withdrawn or he Independents split, may easily be con-

still claim for him that if he get the solid Republican vote he will receive the three Independent votes required to elect. Why the three Independents should pursue the extraordinary course of refusing to vote for Logan thus far, and of joining in the nomination of another candidate, if they mean to vote her candidate, if they mean to vote Logan at last, nobody has plained. Should Logan be taken at his word, de the Republicans who stayed out of the cause give their votes for him. then, if he does not care the Independent vote, he will be compled by desertion from his own ranks to withaw. There is talk to-night of standing by meand running the contest over into next beak, but that programme cannot be carried a, and

out, and

IF HE IS NOT ELECTED BY THURSDAY,
from present indications, he must give way to
some other candidate. Whether Logan will get
the full hundred Republican votes remains
doubtful. Senator Buehler, of Cook, says he
shall vote for Washburne. Easton, it is understood, will vote for Milton Hay. John
C. Halnes has not announced himself,
but it is believed he will feel in honor
bound to either vote with the Independents
or to cast his solitary vote as an Independent
for some candidate of his own naming. The
nomination of Logan will be made in the Senate by Whiting, and in the House by Morrison.
Koerner will be nominated in the Senate by
Dearborn and in the House by Herrington.
Day's will be nominated in the House by Herron.

The Democrats were gladdened to-day by the arrival of Senator Lee, who has been detained at his home in Peoria, confined to his room by a broken leg. He is able to get about, and will be in his seat to-morrow. There are yet a few absentees, but it is reported that all will be here in the morning.

The Time' bugaboo about a Republican Representative heing disqualified because of non-residence in the State for the constitutional period excites rislicule here. It is too late now to raise that question, even granted that the facts warrant it, in time to affect the Senatorial election.

Anderson will be nominated in the Senate by Parrish, of Saline.

GOSSIP AS TO THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Plots and counter-plots thicken, new complications are con-stantly arising, and all is more than ever in a ferment anent the Senatorial question, except the partisan blowers who talk the loudest when they hold no trumps, and the ponderous asses who evolve out of their own empty inwardness that what they would have happen will happen, no one in political circles here hazards any opinion upon the situation, further than that "It is very much mixed,"—so much mixed that nobody can tell what will be the outcome. The "It is very much mixed,"—so much mixed that nobody can tell what will be the outcome. The Independents did not throw away their opportunity so much as was at first proclaimed, when they nominated Anderson instead of some man whose character, antecedents, and recognized ability would commend him to the people of the State, and whose candidacy of itself would be a justification of their attitude of independence of both the party organizations. But, so long as they keep Anderson in the field, they

they keep Anderson in the field, they COMMAND THE SITUATION ABSOLUTELY, and can maintain the dead-lock until one of the two great parties accedes to their terms. Whatever foundation there may have been for the claim that certain of the Independents would surely vote for Logan, and certain others for Judge Davis, "when it came to the scratch," they mean to stick to Anderson until he is elected or until they force a new deal all round. He was, it seems, the only man they could agree on after Haines abandoned the attempt to secure their nomination. That agreement was brought about largely by local considerations, which the Independents influenced by them cannot disregard. But he reprethe Independents influenced by cannot disregard. But he repre-tissues on which they were elected. Did them seek for it, he could find no direct at for deserting Anderson for either Logan liner, until it was demonstrated that they neither elect Anderson nor name a candiscentiable to either the Recomblicians or the

Decertain they can't elect him. He was not nominated to be REBCTED.

Doubtless he knew as much, but resolved take his chances for what might be made out take his charges for what might be made out of them. His nomination meant nothing but the effort of the managers to gain time to see what could be done to pave the way to the election of Judge Davis or some straight bennerat. Now, certain of these managers are making vigorous efforts for Davis. But with what prospect of success is manifest from the fact that no Republican can be named who will vote for him, and no Independent; for the House Independents are, to ali intents and purposes, part of the Democracy, and are so reckoned in figuring up the ninety-nine Democratic votes on joint ballot. The Democratic theory has been, that the Independents of the Senate will go to Davis if the Democrate on togo to Anderson. But already there are plenty of Democrats who have no faith in inducing the Independents to go for Davis, and who fear that to drive the Independents to drop Anderson would be to drive them into the Renublican ranks.—that is to saw. dependents to drop Anderson would be to drive them into the Republican ranks,—that is to say, three of them, which would be enough. Be-sides, there is no stupendous enthusiasm among the Egyptian Democrats for Davis, though his high character and capitations. Plumb, Brome, Haines, Moderweit, Mayborne, and Davis.

Bonks and Earling—Haines, Shutt, Hanna.
Kehoe, Lee, McCiellan, and Mills.

State Charicolle and Educational Institutions—
Jones, Hodges, Ware, Smith, Hobinson, Frantz,
Archer, Harrold, Herdman, Ginssford, Mayborne,
Robison, Riddle, Davis, and Hamilton.

Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Glassford,
Dearborn. Scott. Sonthworth. Robinson, Thompson, Rainey, Brewer, Brown, Hunt, Morgan,
Foedick, Eash, Dement, and Castle.

Public Builthings and Grounds—Shutt, Hoener,
Lee, Artzen, Robinson, Sonthworth, Early, Roufield, and Castle.

Committee on Education—Ware, Krome, Smith,
Brown, Seatt, Delany, Ruehler, Morgan, Hamilamong Democratic members as it was against E. M. Haines, two years ago, when he was erecting the Independent-Democratic coalition. In open caucus then, it will be remembered, Merritt and others declared they "would never, never vote for old Haines"; and they got up, and shook the dust off their feet, and went out, and, when the time came, all voted for Haines. Anderson is less objectionable to stratcht Fosdick.

Appropriations—Parish, Arntzen, McDowell,
Shut, Haines, Hanna, Ware, Southworth, Jones,
Glassford, Early, Joslyn, Morgan, Hugt, and
Marshall.

voted for Haines.
Anderson is less objectionable to straight Democrats than was E. M. Haines; and, while there is talk of Davis by people of Chicago and elsewhere, who mistake the manner of men who as Independents hold the key to the situation here, it looks now as though the dark horse were Anderson, and as though the contest were narrowing down to narrowing down to one setween him and logan, unless the non-caucus Republicans make a nomination that may break the Independent ranks. The Democrats plainly appreciate fully the fact that the Independents do hold the key to the situation, and it is becoming rapidly apparent, do not contemplate in any contingency leaving the latter to go over to the Republicans. As, since the action of the Republican caucus, it is out of the question for the Independents to so go over, except upon condition that they accept the nominee of the Republican caucus, —Logan, —the Democrats gain time to look around; for the Independents do not propose to throw away their own candidate to accept one forced upon them by the caucus, which denies them any voice in naming the candidate. But it is rapidly becoming clear that the Independents can hold out until the Democrats will come to Anderson; and that they need not hold out long, nor use violence, to ONE BETWEEN HIM AND LOGAN,

Meanwhile, with the prospect of a deadlock before them, Logan's friends—a compact, well-disciplined force, almost sufficient to elect—are sanguine, and will leave no stone unturned to secure success. The 8th of January demonstration helped him; so did the New Orleans business that the state of the party lines. ness; so does the tightening of the party-lines consequent upon the present critical situation in national politics. But these things all, while they affect Republicans, have unmoved the four or five Independents who command the situation, and who stick to Anderson, and cite his warrrecord as good-convert for anybody. on, and who stick to Anderson, and cite var-record as good enough for anybody.

A REMINISCENCE.

JOLIET, Ili., Jan. 13.—I observe by the eld specials in THE TRIBUNE that my quondar epublican friend, John M. Palmer, has secured the Bourbon nomination for Senator. I suspect that the old Cops who placed him in nomina that the old Cops who placed him in nomina-tion had forgotten some of John's antecedents. In January, 1867, Gov. Palmer was a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator against Trumbull. He made a speech in the State-House which I listened to, and, if my memory is correct, he claimed to be the autnor of the Negro Civil-Rights bill, and, to prove it, either read a letter he had written to Trumbull, or stated he wrote such a letter, and that Trumbull never gave him credit for originating the negro stated he wrote such a letter, and that Trumbull never gave him credit for originating the negro bill. I remember that we, his (then) friends, thought he cut a sorry figure and injured his own cause by his bad temper, his vanity, and want of good taste. That speech, if it can be found, may be interesting reading to old moss-back Democrats, especially in view of his State Rights doctrine about the time Chicago was burned, and also in connection with his recent trip to Louisiana. An examination of the speech might result in profit. It was probably reported, and

Louisians. An examination of the speech might result in profit. It was probably reported, and will, I think, be found in the files of The Tribune of January, 1867. If not, certainly the Springfield State Journal will have it. As near as I can judge of the situation, Palmer proposes to become a moss-back partisan Democrat. There was some reason for his going to Cincinnati in 1872, but I can conceive of no reason why he should identify himself now with the worst elements in the South and the worst elements in the North. Yours, P. R.

WHO'LL BE SENATOR? Clerk of the House this morning, when the roll was being called for "bills," thinking he was sending up the pet measure of his district. The mistake was discovered, but not soon enough to ds of a reporter:

who'll be Senator?
Who'll be Senator?
'I, 's said John Logan,
'I sound the slogan;
'Pris Government pap,
Come, take a lap,
I will be Senator.'

Who'll be Senator?
'I," said John Haines,
'I've money and brains,
Here's a check in blank,
Good in my bank;
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
..., "said John Palmer,
Both lawyer and farmer;
... The state of Macoupin
Will send me in whospin
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
...I," said Lyme Trumbull,
... Be it everso humble,
There's no place like that
For a poor Democrat (?),
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
"I." said the "Reaper,"
"My pockets are deeper
Than any of these;
Dip in, if you please,
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?

"I," said Bill Reddick,
"I'll give 'em the headache
For trying to bribe
My greenback tribe;
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
"I," said Raiph Plumb,
"With my little thumb
I'll dig out the prize;
Our nephew was wise—
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
"I," said Sam Etter,
"You cannot do better;
Though I have no cash,
All your slates I will smash;
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
"I," said Judge Lawrence;
"Sam Buckmaster warrants
That I will get votes
From the sheep and the goats;
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
"I." said Will Plagg,
"I'll divy the swag
"Twist Springer and Fitch,
'Kewance' and aich;
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?
"I," said Horse Eddy,
"I'm holding 'em steady;
If the Rads go back
On my friend, Yellow Jack
will be Senator,"

Who'll be Senator?

''l, "said Judge Davia;

''All that I crave is
That I may lay down
My sombre black gown;
I will be Senator."

Who'll be Senator?

''l, "said Bill Anderson;

"Who dares to put slanders on
My coming, or going,
Or rag-baby blowing?—
I will be Senator."

Cock Ro

THE LEGISLATURE. THE SENARE COMMITTEES IN FULL.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
SPRINGPIRID, Ill., Jan. 15.—The Senate this
afternoon elected the following standing com

A flutter of excitement has been produced by the withdrawal of the name of Key from the Senatorial contest. In doing so Representative Lowe paid a high tribute to his services in the Senate, expressing a fear that his defeat would injure to some extent the Democratic party among the conservative masses.

IN THE CONTEST TO-DAY
between Balley and Bate, the Jormer received 44, within 6 of election, and Bate 35. Much excitement exists to-night. It is confidently predicted that Balley will be elected on the first ballot to-morrow.

GOV. PONTER'S PIRST TERM
expired to-day, but the Legislature was so ex-

cited over the Senstorial contest that it failed to MASSACHUSETTS.

Bainey, Arntzen, Southworth, Dofany, Marshall, Poscick, Mayborne, and Hamilton.

Krome, Archer, Robinson, Estate, and Josiyn.

Elections—Dearborn of Mason, Parish, Haines, Hanna, Kehoe, Josiyn, Hunt, and Hamilton.

Staic Library—Thompson, Plumb, Herdman, Haines, Shutt, Castle, Dement, McClelland, and

Bonfield.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Smith, Kehoc, Brewer, Early, and Riddle.

Geology and Science—Scott, Parish, Hodges, Ware, Archer, Whiting, Morgan, Moderwell, and Mills.

Mills. Miscellany — Brewer, Lee, Brink, McDowell, Buehler, Hoener, Fosdick, Talliaferro, and Castle. The five Independents, it will be noted, reserve for themselves the Chairmanships of the Committees on Appropriations, Railroads, Banks, Penal Institutions, and County and Township Organizations.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The House adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal. One hundred and seventeen members answered the roll-call, showing thrity-six absentees. In the Senate, upon roll-call this afternoon, there were forty mem-

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, this morning, Marshall intro-duced a bill for the completion of the Copperas Creek dam, and for the completion of the Illi-nois River improvement, so as to establish navi-gation between the lakes and the guif. The lat-

ter bill appropriates the income of the canal and \$300,000 for the work. In the former bill the appropriation is left blank.

SILVER. A bill making silver a legal tender for taxes
was introduced by Marshall.

was introduced by Marshall.

BLGIN INSANE ASTLUM.

A resolution was adopted instructing the
Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Elgin to report the probable cost of an addition to the
building sufficient to accommodate 250 patients.

De Lamp's bill for the establishment of Pro

De Lamp's bill for the establishment of Probate Courts in counties having over 50,000 inhabitants provides for the establishment of such court, to be of concurrent jurisdiction with the County Court, which it is designed to relieve of the pressure of business.

BANKING...

The Banking bill introduced by Mills requires all heart and banking assectations delay business.

The Banking bill introduced by Mills requires all bank and banking associations doing business by special charter, or under the General law of this State, to make reports quarterly, snowing the capital stock, acposits, liabilities, and the cash on hand, and assets in detail; the amount loaned to Directors or officers of the bank, which shall be published by the Auditor. The bill also provides for the examination of the condition of all State banks by an agent to be appointed by the Auditor. Mills' bill also provides for the appointment of Receivers and the vinding up of banks which the report shows to be insolvent or to be in such condition as to render the continuance of business dangerous to stockholders, depositors, or the public.

MINNESOTA.

fered on Saturday by Mr. Wilkinson for an in-quiry into the eligibility of Minnesota Electors

was indefinitely postponed to-day by nearly a party vote. The Republicans' main argument

was that, conceding the allegations concerning Finseth, the matter had passed beyond the

province of the State Legislature, and Congress

only, if anybody, could question Finseth's vote

tion was to deprive the undisputed majority of

the State of its rightful voice in the election of

his acts cannot be disputed on account of mengibility.

The Pioneer-Press of yesterday held that the
lack of citizenship does not constitute ineligibility, there being ne constitutional requirement
that a Presidential Elector shall be a citizen.

The Democratic caucus decided to compliment
Mort Wilkinson with its vote for United States
Senator. It also appointed a committee of
three to prepare a case against A. K. Finseth,
the alleged ineligible Elector, and report the
same to Congress.

TENNESSEE.

REPUDIATION OF INTEREST.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15.—The House adopted a resolution, by a vote of 46 to 24, directing the Treasurer to pay no more interest on the State bonds until otherwise ordered, except those held by educational institutions. This action was taken on account of a proposition for a compromise with the State's creditors now pending.

ELECTOR FINSETH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—The reso

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Disposes to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Boutwell and Hoar men to-night claim about an equal amou of strength for their candidates for the Unit States Senatorship. Both parties are confider and unyielding, and the chances are decided against the success of either. The Democrat have nominated Judge Abbott, now in Cor

gress, and declare their intention to stick by him to the last. The most promising compro-mise candidate is Gov. Rice, who has not commise candidate is Gov. Rice, who has not committed himself on national questions, and who will receive the support of the Temperance members, who are anxious for the nomotion of Lieut-Gov. Knight to the Governor's chair, he being a Prohibitionist. The inaction of President Seelye has ruined what chances he may have originally possessed, and he is now out of the control of the said, however, to be warmly in favor of the latest the balloting begins to-morrow.

INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—In the Sense to-day bills were introduced to repeal the act appropriating money to the State Universit institutions, and placing all three under control of one Board. The House did nothing but clear its files of bills on second reading.

WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 15.—The Assembly o order at 8 o'clock, and adjourned to Tuesday morning on account of a quorum act bei present. The Salentine-Fink contexted-sa ease will probably come before the Legislatur this week. Messrs. Salentine and Fink are in

FIRES.

Shalt, Haines, Haines, whee Southworth and Marshall, Agriculture and Drainage—Frantz, Rainey, Brown, Brink, Thompson, Jones, Scott, Talinatero, Robison, Whiting, and Davis.

Horticulture—Brink, Glassford, Scott, Thompson, Robison, Mills, and Riddie.

Mines and Muning—Rainey. Plumb, Hoener, Southworth, Baehler, Dearborn, Frantz, Marshall, McClellan, Talliaforro, and Hunt.

Manufactures—Buehler, De Lany, Hodges, Rehoe, Dement, Bavis, and Moderwell.

County and Township Organization—Harrold. Scott, Jones, Southworth, Brown, Thoupson, Brink, Buehler, Moderwell, Hunt, Bash, Fosdick, and Joelyn.

Fees and Salaries—Herdman, Brewer, Hoener, Dearborn, Hodges, Buehler, Bonfield, Mayborne, and Marshall.

Frinting—Southworth, Frantz, McDowell, De Lany, Harrold, Mills, Riddie, Fosdick, and Karly, Miltary Affairs—De Lany, Herdman. Smith, Kehoe, Lee, Arntzen, Dearborn, McDowell, Morgan, Dement, Marshall, Eash, and Talliaferro.

Roads, Highacys, and Bridges—Brown of Schuyler, Thompson, Frantz, Hoener, Jones, Brink, Robison, Talliaferro, and Wniting.

Federal Relations—Arntzen of Adams, De Lany, Krome, Archer, Robinson, Brown, Hunt, Whiting, and Joslyn.

Elections—Dearborn of Mason, Parish, Haines, AT WINONA, MINN. Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—At Winona yesterday fire completely destroyed Simpson's Block occupied by L. J. Blanchard, boots and shoes J. L. Brink, dry goods, and S. Friend & Co., clothing. The second floor was occupied by offices, etc., and the third floor by the Odd-Fellows' Lodge. Total loss on building and contents, nearly all of which was dostroyed, \$65,000 to \$70,000; insurance, \$50,000.

"WHERE IS THY VICTORY!" Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15.—The coffin de artment of the Whitewater Manufacturing ompany burned to-night at 6:30. The build ng was 125 by 50 feet, three stories high, and contained 2,500 coffins. Loss, \$11,000; insur-ince, \$6,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT EDENBURG, PA. TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald from Edenburg, Clarion County, this State, says that twenty-five frame buildings, or

cupied as stores, offices, etc., were destroyed by fire last evening; also the Edenburg Hotel. Loss about \$65,000: partly insured. THE RAILROADS.

ADVANCE IN RATES. The Michigan Central Railroad yesterday ded to follow the example made by the Pitts urg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads in advancing the freight rates from Chicago to Eastern seaboard points. Th rates adopted by these roads are 5 cents higher and 45 cents for fourth class from Chicago to New York. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad still holds out in its refusa to advance, and adheres to the old rates, 35 ents on grain and 40 cents on fourth-cla While it is generally believed that the refusal of this road to advance its rates is because Mr. Vanderbilt is dissatisfied with the recent agreement by the Easter trunk lines, and that he no longer means to act in harmony with the Philadelphia and Baltimore managers, yet it is claumed by the roads which made the advance that the Michigar Southern takes this course because it has so many contracts to fill that it will take severa contract to cover all the freight forward cover. months to carry all the freight forward, especially as the New York Central is said to be greatly embarrassed by the snow blockade.

LAWRENCE & SOUTHWESTERN. LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 15.—Judge Stephens of the Fourth Judicial District Court, to-day discharged George H. Rea from the Rece of the Lawrence & Southwestern Railway and

appointed Charles Summerfield, Esq., in hi tead. This will probably bring about a change in the Superintendency, E. C. Devereaux going out and W. H. Bancroit coming in.

BRITISH BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 15 .- The Mark Lane Expres says: "The submersion of the lowland district has entirely stopped all agricultural while the continual rainfall has seriously affect ed the condition of all home-grown grain Heavy snow-storms in Scotland have proved very disastrous to stock-farmers, many sheep having perished. The wheat plant, where not submerged, is looking fair. English wheat is in good condition and rare, both in country and Mark Lane, but a ready sale has been found at late rates. The impossibility of working many mills in the country caused the trade to assume narrow dimensions, and supplies to London have been meagre of grain. There appears little probability of much improvement, as farmers are unwilling to thresh in the present weather. Arrivals from New York have been a little over 2,000 quarters. Barley has advanced a shilling per quarter for fine qualities. There has been less activity in maize, which somewhat depreciated in value. Oats have been dull and unsettled, despite limited arrived at the beginning of the week were held with great tenacity. Business is limited, but a slight advance has been realized for wheat and maize."

tion was to deprive the undisputed majority of the State of its rightful voice in the election of President and Vice-President contrary to the constitutional theory that the will of the voters should not be defeated by error.

Armstrong, Republican, and Donnelly, Independent, voted with the Democrats against postponement. Subsequently, Mr. Wilkinson moved instructions to the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the right of Finseth to sit as a State Senator, with power to send for persons and papers, which, under notice of debate, will come up to-morrow.

Finseth baving returned from his visit home to refresh his memory, says he is sure he has taken out his first papers.

The Democrats will send their evidence concerning Finseth's neglect to become a citizen to their partisans at Washington. They assert that he has never taken out any naturalization papers, and that there is no record of his father having taken any.

The Evening Dispatch to-day, commenting upon the Finseth case, held that the fact of his voting, holding office, and otherwise exercising the rights of a citizen for twenty odd years is prima facie evidence of his eligibility as an Elector, throwing the burden of the proof on the other side. Also, that his office as Elector having expired, its duties being performed without question of its accordance with law or with the will of the people who appointed him Elector, his acts cannot be disputed on account of ineligibility.

The Pioneer-Press of yesterday held that the ORVILLE LEFT IN THE COLD.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Orville L. Grant filed a suit in the Circuit Court to-day against P. W. Schneider, ctaiming damages in the sum of \$75,000 for alleged breach of contract. The petition alleges that in March, 1873, he entered into agreement with the defendant that, as soon as certain contracts submitted by the defendant to the Government containing proposals to furnish granite for the Customthe defendant to the Government containing proposals to furnish granite for the Custom-House in St. Louis should be signed, that the plaintiff was to go to St. Louis, take charge of the outside work, and manage the financial affairs of the defendant pertaining to the said contracts with the Government, for which he was to receive \$5,000 per annum as salary and 10 per cent of the profits on this and other contracts plaintiff might be instrumental in procuring; that plaintiff did proceed to St. Louis and took charge of the business, as agreed upon, but a few days afterwards defendant denied the contract with plaintiff, and has since refused to pay him any part of the amount agreed upon. Therefore, he prays the Court for judgment in the above sum.

P. P. BLISS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 15.—Appropriate Sunday-school services in memory of the lamented Bliss were held in this city on Sunday. Prof. Foote, formerly of Chicago, and several other of our citizens who had enjoyed Mr. Bliss' acquaintance, made brief addresses touching his life and character, and numbers of the sweet singer's sweetest songs were sung by a select choir. A considerable sum for the Bliss Educational Fund was collected.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Francis H. Drath, who was stabled at the Turner Hall ball Monday morning, was last evening reported in a very dangerous condition. His assailant, John Gaus, is still confined at the Chicago Avenue Station without ball.

At 9:30 last evening the engine towing in the inward-bound passenger-train over the Michigan Central Railroad, collided with an engine standing on the track near the Twenty-fifth street crossing. Both engines were badly damaged, and the train was drawn into the depot by another engine. WASHINGTON.

Senator Windom Boldly Meets Certain Charges Made by a Political Adventurer.

And Is Complimented by a Unanimous Vote of the Senate.

An Important Decision Relative to the Land-Grant Railroads.

Sale of Bonds Advertised on Account of the Alabama Claims Fund.

Testimony Taken by the Police Investigating Committee.

WINDOM.

HIGH COMPLINENS TO THE MINNESOTA Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—A curious washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—A curious attempt to blackinail a Senator was exposed today. The details are worth narrating, because
they show what desperate and villainous means
may be resorted to for the sake of getting office.
The intended victim was Windom, who stated
the whole case to the Senate. The facts, put in the briefest compass, are as follows: A man named H. J. Chapman, who is reported by a number of persons of standing to be a fellow of bad character, determined to get the place of the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory. The incumbent is Gen, McMicken, a friend of Senator Windom. Chapman, to compass his exproyal filed charges of corruntion friend of Senator Windom. Chapman, to com-pass his removal, filed charges of corruption against him. Windom got the Interior Depart-ment to investigate them, and they were found groundless. Chapman waited until Windom's re-election was about to take place before he made any further movement. Last Friday he wrote the Senator an impudent and threatening letter, informing him that if in twenty-four hours he was not assured that he (Windom) hours he was not assured that he (Wind would do nothing to oppose Micken's removal he should let the dogs of war, and accuse him publicly of taking money from McMicken to keep him in. The scoundrel closed his letter ninging Windom that there would be no time to meet such an accusation before the Sen

keep him in. The scoundrel closed his letter by reminding Windom that there would be no time to meet such an accusation before the Senatorial election would take place in Minnesota. Windom paid no attention to the letter, but this morning he saw the charges of corruption published in the Washington Union. He called on the editor, Montgomery Blair, who disclaimed the article and said that he did not believe the charge. Then he proceeded to the Grand Jury room and laid the case before the jury in order to have Chapman indicted. He procured the charges filed in the Interior Department and presented the whole matter to the Senate, asking in conclusion for a Committee of Investigation with only Democrats for members. Senators on both sides of the Chamber rose to state their high opinion of Windom's character, and to protest against the Senate lending dignity to charges from such a person as Chapman. The motion for an investigation was unanhnously negatived.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINSTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Windom asked leave to make a personal explanation, and had rend at the Clerk's desk an article published in the Washington Union of this date to the effect that last summer charges were made against William McMickin, Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, of alleged malfeasence in office, and that he was retained in office through the influence of Senator Windom; also that he had paid money to Senator Windom for his appointment and retention in office, but no action had been taken upon them, and there was a disposition to keep them quiet until after Windom's re-election as Senator. Windom said he regretted to have to make a personal explanation, but the circumstances of the case, and the respectability of the paper in which the article appeared justified him in doing so. This morning he called upon the responsible editor of the paper, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, in reference to the publication. Mr. Windom sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a note from Mr. Blair to the effect that

paper proper is that charges had been made against him (Windom) in the Department of the interior within the past day or two by one it. J. Chapman, of Washington Territory or Oregon. Last summer there was a conference relative to the removal of McMicken. Chapman came here to get the appointment, and charged McMicken with malessance in office. He (Windom), having known McMicken many years, did not believe the charge to be true. He went to the Department, and, at his request, an investigation was made. The result was that McMicken was triumphantly windicated. He tens sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the letter he received from H. J. Chapman, dated Washington, D. C., Jan. II, in which the writer declared that McMicken was an offender against the Government and would have been removed last year had not Senator Windom prostituted the influnce of his office to have him retained. The writer further declared that he was determined to have McMicken removed at once, and would publish the matter in order that the country might judge whether the man guilty of peculation in office, or the Senator who shared his spoils, was the most to be condemned. In conclusion the writer stated that if Windom still continued his copposition to removal, at 5 o'clock the next day he (Chapman) would let loose the dogs of war.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Windom said his first impulse upon the receipt of this letter was to write a note to Chapman saying if he had any dogs of wart to let them loose; but, knowing the low character of the man, he considered it to be beneath his dignity to do so, and therefore paid no attention to it further than to mention to the Scataor from Oregon (Mitchell) that if this Chapman hoped to be Survevor-Ceneral of Washington Territory, be certainly could not be confirmed by the Senate while than tertained in office. He (Windom) this morning called on the grade of the chamber of the substitution of the matter. McMicken was in every respect a good man. Among the charges flow against him may be considered to he

charge against him.

Mr. Ferry said he hoped the Senator would not withdraw the motion, but he hoped the Senator would show its appreciation of the Senator from Minnesota, and the faisity of the charges against him, by unanimously voting against an investigation.

Mr. Cockrell said if he thought there was the least shadow of truth in the charge, he would vote for an investigation, but he did not believe it, and thought it did not require the report of any committee to vindicate the Senator (Windom).

any committee to vindicate the Senator (Windom).

The motion for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges against Windom was unanimously rejected.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Eules.

Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

LAND-GRANT ROADS. AN IMPORTANT DECISION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Supren

Court to-day decided that land-grans railroads are not bound to transport troops and prop-erty of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact; that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for grants; and that they are each entitle turn for grants, and that they are the compensation for all such transportation they have performed, except the earrying of the mails, subject to a fair deduction for the use of their several roads. The general course their several roads. The general course of legislation on the subject of railroads is reviewed at length, and the conclusion is that it demonstrates the fact that in the early history of railroads it was very generally supposed that they could be public highways in fact as well as in name. In view of this fact, it is thought that there is no resisting the conclusion that when constraining a legislative declaration to the effect that a particular railroad shall be a public highway, that the meaning is that it shall be open to the use of the public with their own vehicles, and that when Congress in granting lands in aid of such a road declared that it shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government, it only meant that the Government shall have the right to require its transportation to be performed by the railroad company, and that when this right to use the road is granted "free from all toll or other charge for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States," it only means that the Government shall not be subject to any toll for such use of the road.

This decision is in the cases of the Lake Superior & Mississippi, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Companies, which have been some time under advisement. This reverses the judgment of the Court of Claims. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. The dissenting Justices were Chifford, Miller, Davis, and Swayne, Justice Miller writing the opinion.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and of legislation on the subject of railroads

Miller writing the opinion.

Postal Telegraph.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to-day appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Absworth, Miller (N. Y.), and Stowell, to consider the subject brought to the attention of Congress by petitioners asking the Government to purchase and assume control of the telegraph lines of the country in order to provide cheap telegraphy. The Committee directed a letter to be written to the Postmaster General inviting the expression of the Department views on this subject.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SPENATE RULES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—So many Set to-day that barely a quorum was present, and after passing some private bills, the proposed amendments to the rules were taken up. Senator Ferry, who is Chairman of the Committee on Rules, gave good reasons for some of the proposed changes, but a long colloquial debate ensued, and it was slow work. One important was reached in which was decided was reached in

ensued, and it was slow work. One important point on which no decision was reached is, whether the Senate has the right to compel the attendance of absent members. The old State Rights doctrine, still adhered to, is that Senators are the representatives of foreign States, and that they possess no power over each other beyond-the preservation of order. Mr. Cockreil, of Missouri, thought it would be well for each State to have two assistant Senators to occupy the seats of their Senators when the Senators were absent, and to draw their pay. The latter part of the suggestion did not meet with Senatorial approval.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jau. 15.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments of the Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, the Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that scaled proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock noon on the 23d inst., and opened immediately thereafter, for the sale of 5 per cent coupons or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1831, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from Feb. 1. 1877, in lots of not less 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from Feb. 1, 1877, in lots of not less than \$100,000 to the total amount of \$307,000. These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the Department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of 2 per cent of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par in coin will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, and the bonds will be delivered at the Treasury in Washington, or, if preferred, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, at the expense of the United States in New York, at the expense of the par-

States in New York, at the expense of the purchaser.

THE FOLICE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee investigating the Police Board to-night examined William J. Murtagh, President of the Board. He denied all statements made by Maj. Richard and detectives, except the Whitthorne matter. In this he explained that, learning that the report of the Naval Committee was likely to injure himself, and hearing that Whitthorne was a man of loose habits, he requested Maj. Richards to have Whitthorne watched, in order to expose him if it was found that he visited houses of ill-repute. He stated also that Secretary Robeson knew nothing of the matter.

THE HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER occupied his seat in the House to-day for the first time during the present session. He also met with the Committee on Appropriations He received marked attention from his asso ciates. He leaves for his home to-morrow.

prominent and widely-known citizen, died at his home in Massillon, O., this morning, very suddenly, of paralysis of the heart. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15 .- V. E. Beamer, PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—V. E. Beamer, a well-known theatrical manager, died of consumption at Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—Ether Shepley, United States Senator from 1833 to 1836, died this morning, aged 87. He was father of Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana during the war.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DURUQUE, Ia., Jan. 15.—Alfred McDaniels died to-day. He was one of the first to settle in this county. He died respected by all who knew him.

THE DUEL

New York, Jan. 15.—Judge Donahue has decided that Dr. Phelps is justified under the statute in refusing to answer the Grand Jury's questions on the Bennett-May duel; also that Judge Gildersleeve is justified in committing him for contempt, as he did not avail himself of the technicality to the effect that his answers might criminate him.

Judge Gildersleeve subsequently discharged Dr. Phelps from arrest, the Doctor promising to go before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

May is again reported dead.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamship
Nederland, from Antwerp.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Steamships Helvetia,
Acadia, and State of Pennsylvania, from New
York, arrived out.

New York, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamships
The Queen, from Liverpool; Anglia, from Loudon.

SILVER SERVICE FOR GOLDEN SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Spainefallo, Ill., Jan. 15.—Gov. Cullom,
Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

Charles B. Farwell, Geu. C. E. Lippineott, and
John W. Bunn, this evening presented Col. A.

C. Babcock a handsome silver service in recognition of his services as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in the late campaign.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Any One Suffer with Pain. RADWAYS READY

RELIEF Cure for Every Pai

Only Pain Reme

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY I

Afford Instant Ease.

tion of the Bladder, Inflammat Bowels, Mumps, Congestion Langs, Sore Throat, D Breathing, Palpitation the Heart, Hyster Croup, Diphtheria, Cat Influenza, Headache, Too Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Col gue Chills, Chillblains, and I

Heartburn, Sick Headache, Dia ic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Travelers should always carry READY BILLEF with them. Prevent sickness or pains from better than French Brandy or B

DR. RADWAY'S

rericcily tasteless, elegantly costed with sweet purpe, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen ways Fills, for the cure of all disorders of the sab. Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blaider, Nervous John, Dyschale, Constitution, Control of the State of the St cubers, Headache, Constitation, Costiveness, Intion, Dyscopial, Billiouaness, Hillioua Fever, Infamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements
the Internal Viscers. Warranted to effect a politicure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury,
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Limbs, and Sudden Plushes of Heat, Burning in Fieth.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the ten from all of the above named disorders. From seents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian Bowels for Ten Years.

Ann Arnor, Dec 27, 1875.—Dr. Radwart others may be benoited. I make this statement. I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian and les for ten years. I tried the best physician of place without any benefit. It was growing at epicity that I comit not have lived much lead referred of mine induced me to try Eastway Besting of the medical control of the Resident of the Helper of the He to others as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, person for whom I requested you to send medicine, it is not make the above certificate, person for whom I requested you to send medicine, is not medicine, above dated, we wish the exception of which we would need to fine, with the restatement in you. I may say that her statement is not qualification. (Signed)

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who may above certificate, is, and has been for many remainded to us, and the facts therein stated as not colly and undeniably correct. Any one who have bibbins will believe her statement BERAL B. OCCEPT.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian R

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES. For the Cure of all Chronic Disasses, Ser Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagion, seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Ski Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting it Solids and Vittating the Finis.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotala, Glasdniar Sacking Dry Cough, Cascerous Affections by compiants, Bleeding of the Lunes, Dysephyrah, Tie Doloreax, Waite Swelling, Tunos, Ris and Rip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Morcurial Diseases, Mercurial Diseases

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A Compromise E signs of Muller

dditional Room The Views of the

Mr. Edward Burling.

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tractor for furnishing thethe stone-cutting, arrived jurchy night. A funusa Mr. Mills yesterday, and is sation concerning the Cochanges in plan, gave the legeneral relation, which we the changes to be made, it the effect thereof, etc.:

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that the Post-Office was the whole of the first flo figures showed that it Courts, the Internal Rev the subordinates of theirs up the two remaining st

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and the casting about to and the casting about to with the space above the plan stood, Mr. Potter, singer in the pie, had ma outside of the building but had not particulated to be a specific about the insk towers and sharply-Hill, the present Sk in consultation with Mr. thought that a comparati the roof plan would admit would wonderfully well a flow from the business which he at last settled described: To put up cornice a new story, constof stone, besides the enheight of twelve feet six if the roof upon that, giving less pitch than it be understood that of the structure is this, because the net is simply a substitution of relanting from. In the (of iron) started from the ram with a slight incline ty plan the four courses, we between the top of the approved and the work of cordance therewith.

The advantages to be are not comfined to the able room, though it about the attic story not be as high as the othe be made twelve or thirteen any office use. The sea change will be to lequal foundations in the build mittee which held an for mourned that so much we piers in the centre of Mullett towers were meat immated that that sort. Potter came then with his this offensive and four foundation same. This is espetiated by the change and sow building was likely to side of the Lakeside an While this change will my the corners and in were before lightest weigh no means the least, of gained by the change and four pitch is side of the Lakeside and while this change will my the corners and in were before lightest weigh no means the least, of gained by the change is appearance. It has been new building was likely to side of the Lakeside and while this change will my the ready to put on.

The drawings for the roof finished yet, and the appearance. It has been new building was likely to side of the Lakeside and while this change will my too, it will go far toward will certainly improve the building considerably.

In reply to a question, delay would result from The drawings for the roof for it would be undersally affected by sign. M

Y'S READY RELIEF. R.R.

to Twenty Minutes ONE HOUR

g this Advertisement Reed One Suffer with Pain. WAY'S EADY RELIEF

or Every Pain the First and is the Pain Remedy

os the most excruciating Pains, aller d cures congestions, whether of the Bowels, or other glands or organ E TO TWENTY MINETER riolent or excrucisting the pain the Ridden, Indiam, Crippied, Kervons, trailed with disease may suffer.

WILL -Instant Ease.

'S READY RELIE

of the Kidneys, Inferral ladder, Inflammation of the tumps. Congestion of the Sore Throat, Difficult ng. Palpitation of Heart, Hysterios, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bites.

Readache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, O.S. weeks, and all internal pains.

I always carry a bottle of RADWAYs with them. A few drops in water will or palos from change of water. It is herandy or Bifters as a stimulant.

R and AGUE. cured for fifty cents. There is not a the world that will cure fever and malarious billous scarles typhole, fevers (aided by Radway's Rills) so Roady Relies. Fifty conts perbottle

RADWAY'S ATING PILLS

era. Warranted to effect a positive retable, containing no mercury, mine stories, estable, containing no mercury, mine stories, estable, e RADWAY'S PILLS will free the speed above named disorders. Price, 3

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RADWAY'S rillian Resolvent, AT BLOOD PURIFIER,

all Chronic Diseases, Scrotals a editary or Contagious, be it Lungs or Stomach, Skin or tor Nerves, Corrupting the Withating the Fluids.

ien. Serofula, Ghandniar Swelling, th. Cancerone A flections. Syphilities white Swellings. Tumora, Diors, cases, Mercuria Dicases. Tumora, Diors, cases, Mercuria Dicases. Tenals Dropsy, Rickets, Sait Rheam, Bros-n, Kidney, Hiadder, Liver Com-E, 61 PER BOTTLE. CO., 32 Warren-st, N. I

False and True." stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 10 THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

What Architect Burling Says About the Proposed Changes.

A Compromise Between the Designs of Mullett and Potter.

Additional Room and a More Handsome Building Secured.

The Views of the Stone Contractor's Representative.

Mr. Edward Burling, the architect for the new Custom-House, returned from Washingto Sunday morning. In conversation with a TRIB-ux reporter yesterday he stated that there was uss reporter yesterday he stated that there was to be a change in the plans for the roof, the Supervising Architect, Mr. Hill, being at present angaged in modifying the Potter plan. When completed the new plan will be a compromise between the Mullett and the Potter designs. This much Mr. Burling had learned from consultation with Mr. Hill, but he was unable yesterday to describe the new plan with any definiteness. The drawings will probably arrive some day this week, when he will be able to speak more particularly will be able to speak more particularly of the proposed changes. Some change was necessary, the work having progressed to that extent that it was impossible to throw out all that had been done, and the new plan would On the receipt of the new design the work will be pushed forward so as to have everything in ness for spring operations. It is Mr. Bur ling's opinion, on a rough guess, that it will require as much as \$1,500,000, in addition to the \$100,000 balance of the old appropriation, to complete the work. This \$100,000 will about pay for the stone-cutting necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for an appropriation of

piete the work. This \$100,000 will about pay for the stone-cutting necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for an appropriation of \$500,000, which will earry the work on through the coming building-season, and Mr. Burling is quite confident that this appropriation will be obtained. He saw Barney Caulfield, with whom he talked over matters, and the general feeling seemed to be in favor of granting this appropriation. Mr. Burling also saw a member of the Appropriation Committee, who also expressed himself as being in favor of aflowing the appropriation. Mr. Burling's opinion, in short, is that the prospects for getting money to complete the Chicago Custom-House are quite as good as they are for getting money to carry on any other public improvement in the country. The stone-cutting will be completed about the 1st of April, according to present calculations.

MR. A. S. MILLS, agent and representative of Mr. Mueller, contractor for furnishing the stone and procuring the stone-cutting, arrived in this city late Saturday night. A Tribung reporter called on Mr. Mills yesterday, and, in course of a conversation concerning the Custom-House and the changes in plan, gave the basis of the following general relation, which will convey an idea of the changes to be made, the reasons therefor, the effect thereof, etc.:

The reader will remember that the original plan drawn by the superlatively profane Mullett had towers and things on the Dearborn and Clark street fronts,—towers of height and cost, but without a suspicion of usefulness, except, perchance, they might have been designed to weight down certain parts of the building so that the whole could hardly stand.

The same patient reader will remember that the era of Potter put another face on the business; and another face on the building, therefore Potter put another face on the business; and another face on the building and whether Potter sharpened or Mullet squared made no particular difference to the lines main stories of the building, where the Government's figures showed that the Custom-House, the Courts, the Internal Revenue officers, and all the subordinates of theirs would more than take up the two remaining stories. Hence the ne-

and the casting about to see what could be done with the space above the third floor. As the plan stood, Mr. Potter, who had last had his inger in the pie, had made his sketch for the outside of the building as regarded the roof, but had not particularly bothered himself about the inside of his peaked towers and sharply-pitched roof. Mr. Hill, the present Supervising Architect, in consultation with Mr. Burling and others, thought that a comparatively small change in the roof plan would admit an attic story, which Hill, the present Supervising Architect, in consultation with Mr. Burling and others, thought that a comparatively small change in the roof plan would admit an attic story, which would wonderfully well accommodate the overflow from the business below. The design which he at last settled upon may be thus described: To plu upon the present main cornice a new story, consisting of four courses of stone, besides the entablature, of a total height of twelve feet six inches, and then to put flie roof upon that, giving it, of course, much less pitch than it now has. It should be understood that the entire height of the structure is not increased by this, because the new twelve-foot story is simply a substitution of perpendicular stone for slanting iron. In the Potter plan the roof (of iron) started from the top of the cornice and

of the structure is not increased by this, because the new twelve-foot story is simply a substitution of perpendicular stone for sianting iron. In the Potter plan the roof (of iron) started from the top of the cornice and an with a slight incline to the top; in the new plan the four courses, with extras, are placed between the top of the cornice and the beginning of the roof. On being shown to the Secretary of the Treasury, the new plan was promptly approved and the work ordered to go on in accordance therewith.

The advantages to be gained by the change are not confined to the addition of considerable room, though that was what first brought it about. The rooms in the attic story will, of course, not be as high as the others, but they can easily be made twelve or thirteen feet, quite enough for any office use. The second advantage of the change will be to equalize the weights on the foundations in the building. The latest Committee which held an inquest on the building mourned that so much weight was placed on the plers in the centre of the fronts where the Mullett towers were meant to be, and rather intimated that that sort of thing wouldn't do. Potter came then with his plan, which lightened this offensive and

DANGEROUS WEIGHT;

and now Hill, with this change, puts on some additional pounds, but in the direction of equalizing matters so as to make the weight on each loot of foundation more nearly the same. This is especially beneficial at the corners and in the recesses, which were before lightest weighted. A third, and by no means the least, of the advantages to be gained by the change is the improvement in appearance. It has been complained that the new building was likely to look squatty by the side of the Lakeside and the Grand Pacific. While this change will not remove the accusation, it will go far toward helping matters, and will certainly improve the appearance of the building considerably.

In reply to a question, Mr. Mills said that no delay would result from the change in design. The drawings for

from Chicago had promised to do all they could to help the item along. At present it was in the hands of a Sub-Committee, composed of Holman of Indiana, Hale of Maine, and Atkins of Tennessee. The first was rampant on the subject of economy; the second, being from the granite country, didn't get up much enthusiasm about any building not made out of that material; while Atkins dian't appear to know or care much about anything so far away from home as Chicago. It was plain from the general tone of Mr. Mills' conversation that he didn't have the utmost confidence in the prospect of getting the \$500,000 which the Secretary had asked for.

As a matter of general interest, unconnected with any source of authority, but possessing intense interest for the rotand Phil Hoyne, it may be added that the building will when completed be equipped with passenger-elevators. If that bit of cheerful news doesn't please Phil and his fat clerk then it may safely be inferred that they don't expect to stay in office until the building is finished.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. COURT-HOUSE STONE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—There was a rumor abroad lately to the effect that Walker had made arrangements to have the stone for the Court-House cut in the Penitentiary. Whether wellfounded or not, is not my purpose to discus But of the circumstances that may have induced him to comtemplate, and which may in the future compel him to take that step, as his only alternative, I will freely speak. An institution exists in Chicago called the Stonecutters' As-sociation. All its members are called union men, while the non-members are termed scabs." When it became known that Walker was to do the stone-work, he was waited on by a delegation of unionists instructed to make the following demands: First, that the stone be cut in the city; second, that he pay \$3 for eight hours' work; third, that he employ no "scabs." Walker said he would consider and reply in two weeks. But in the meantime he concluded to cut the stone in Lemont, no doubt to eyade the persecutions of the Union. But as soon as work commenced another delegation visited him, and, to his surprise, told him that soon as work commenced another delegation visited him, and, to his surprise, told him that Lemont and Chicago were one as far as their union was concerned, and repeated their former demands, all of which Walker promptly refused, telling them that he could not afford to let the union control his business. Consequent on his refusal all the union men were at once withdrawn, leaving Walker the alternative of securing enough non-union men to do his work, or, falling in this, have it done in the Penitentiary. The unionists claim that \$3\$ is the standard wages in Chicago. But the fact is, there are no standard wages. There are only two firms in the city paying \$2, and all the rest are paying less, some as low as \$1.25. Of course, the Custom-House is an exception to this, the wages there being \$3 per day, which, by the way, is a direct violation of the rules of the Treasury Department which expressly say that no higher wages shall be paid on any Government-building than those currently paid in the locality where such building may be constructed. Now the majority of the unionists are employed on the Custom-House, and boast of their \$3 per day, and say that they will compel Walker to pay the standard wages or else he will never get union men to work for him. But the best way to harmonize things all round would be to cut down the wages at the Custom-House to \$3 per day, They would then be on a level with the reat of the Chicago stonecutters, and very probably not be so high-toned as at present. Walker at one time signified his intention of cutting the stone in the city and paying \$2 per day of eight hours, but was laughed at by the unionists, who now hang around the corners with their hands in their pantaloons pockets, waiting for better times. In view of the fact that "demand and supply" will always regulate labor, what is the use of Trades-Unions? Are they not a continued source of strife between employes and employer? If any good has ever accrued from them, I, as a member of many years' standing have not seen it. There Lemont and Chicago were one as far as their

HE IS DEAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—THE TRIBUNE is preeminently the paper of the people, and not the organ of any creed or sect. It it may be said to be an umpire holding the scales of justice, and requiring all religionists to bear fruit according to the immutable principle of righteousness. Such being the case, it follows that partisan will often think their peculiar ism slighted, and those who cannot see that humanity is above sect or creed will say "Infidelity." Even 1, a "constant reader" for twenty years, have a grievance to present. It is in regard to an Eastgrievance to present. It is in regard to an Eastern oracie some two years (spiritually) dead. I had hoped, in common with the public, never to see his name again in The Tribune. It is true that the oracle does not recognize the fact of his demise, although his unsavory notoriety has penetrated to the remotest corners of the land. In fact, the oracle keeps on just as though he were alive. Just now he is contrasting character, and compares the dead money-king, Vanderbilt, with the lamented Bliss, in his pious phrase. Now, the oracle is not the person to throw stones at the dead Commodore because he did not sing psalms "thirty years ago." The oracle should the rather "sing small" himself in view of his own demise, which began thirty years ago, and went down at a death-gallop at the conclusion of the grand whitewashing. Now. I wish to make a contrast quite as much to the point as any ever made by the oracle, that great "bulldozer" of the truth:

Notwithstanding his talents and station, Were character weighed by the onnee, Any poor, honest man in the nation Would carry him up with a bounce.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

A REPLY TO DR. RYDER. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—In your paper yesterday
Dr. Ryder takes Brother Moody to task for teaching his converts to believe that, " If they trust implicitly in Christ He will care for them."

"If," says Dr. R., assuming to speak for Moody, "we had David's faith, we too might venture into the lion's den without fear of harm.' Is this teaching true to life, my brotu-er?"inquires the reverend Doctor. Whether it is or not "true to life." it is true to Christ. If He or not "true to life." it is true to Christ. If He taught anything, He taught implicit trust in God. He taught another thing which Moody preaches and which Dr. R. repudiates, viz.: "He that believeth not shall be damned." He should find fault with Christ. not with Brother Moody. Says Jesus, "And these signs shall follow them that believe. In My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues. They shall take up scrpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." In this as in everything else, Brother Moody believes that Jesus meant what He said. And in this, also, I suppose Dr. Ryder would not agree with either of them. Brother Moody preaches the gospel. Dr. Ryder preaches something else—Universalism I believe it is called. I beg to suggest that Dr. Ryder has chosen an inopportune time to criticise Brother Moody. The conversions which have followed his preaching are a sufficient answer to the reverend Doctor.

DANIEL IS COMING.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 13.—My Friends of the State of Illinois, Editor and Proprietor of The Tribune: The traveling encyclopedia, Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, the original on a Harp of a Thousand Strings, is on the town to Chicago. Will be at the Canada. his taps to Chicago. Will be at the Grand Pa-cific to receive the Authorities of the city and a committee to get a Hall, for me to speak, or cine to recate the committee to get a Hall, for me to speak, or deliver or address the people on Antediuvian Exyptian Famine, sprinkled with originality of ideas, sentiments, principles, with poetry on the arts and sciences and independent centrepetal and centrifugal equilibrium. People say you ought to be Fresident. My history has been enough to discourage and put down a million Alexanders and Napoleons, or Websters and Clays. The wonderful interposition of Providences has favored me mentally and physically from my birth, in Prattaville, City of Chelsen, Mass., or the Huo. The Centennial was a great get-up and also the Union and Central Facilic Rallroad, from Omaha. I made 100 speeches for them since 1850. I will let you no when I arrive at the Grand Pacific House.

Daniel Pratt. THE COUNCIL.

Mark Sheridan's Old Claim---Clark Street Railroad-Tracks. Pay of City Weighers-Committee Reports-A

Mass of Miscellaneous Business. The regular weekly seeting of the City Cou cil was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Aldrich in the chair. There was a bare quorum present.

The Corporation Counsel submitted his amended ordinance on streets, sidewalks, etc. Made a special order for next Monday at 5 The City Attorney (Mr.R. S. Tuthill) presented his annual report, the substance of which has

already appeared in these columns. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The annual reports of the Health Commissioner and the Inspectors of the House of Correc tion, which have been published, were placed or

The monthly report of the Comptroller was placed on file.

Ald. Sommer submitted the following order,

which was passed:

Ordered, That the Department of Public Works
be, and it is hereby, ordered to include in its estimates for the year 1877 a smillient amount for the
improvement of the intersections of South flasted
street between Archer avenue and Thirty-ninth

MARK SHERIDAN.

Ald. Lawler presented the following resolu-tion, which was referred to the Law Department: Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the family of the late Ald. Sheridan the salary due him for services rendered as Folice Commissioner while acting in such capacity from June, 1875, to November, 1875, amounting to \$1,500, the term for which said Sheridan was elected by the people not having expired until November of 1875 aforesaid. Ald. Kirk offered the following resolution,

Ald. Airk Onered the following resolution, which was passed:

Whenkas, The City Council ordered Sept. 11, 1876, that the owner of three different patents for the saving of fuel and the prevention of smoke be permitted to place their furnaces under the boilers of the North-Side Pumping-Works and the City-Hall; and

of the North-Side Pumping-Works and the City-Hall; and
WHEREAS, Up to this time only one of said parties is ready or has made any preparations to get ready for a trial of their furnaces at said Pumping-Works; therefore, be it
Ordered, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to have trials made with such other patents or devices as in his opinion may promise useful or valuable results to the city in the saving of fuel or prevention of smoke beside the Smith & Lester patent, the one now ready, for trial of those mentioned in the order of Council Sept. 11, 1876.
CLARK STREET TRACKS.

CLARK STREET TRACKS.

Ald. Ballard offered the following preamble CLARK STREET TRACKS.

Ald. Ballard offered the following preamble and resolution, which were passed:

WHEREAS, On the 26th of July last this Council passed an ordinance, in the nature of a contract with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, that the said Railroad Company should remove a certain track on Clark street, and also build a wall as eirected in said ordinance; and Wieneas. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company elaim certain rights on said Clark street, and have filed a bill in equity to enjoin the building of said wall, or the removal of said track; therefore, be it

Essolved, That the Judiciary Committee of this Council be directed to inquire into the claims of said Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Company, and report to this Council whether an adjustment of all claims and all rights can be effected, so as to protect the rights of the city and property-holders directly interested.

Ald. Ballard offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to close Washington street tunnel for repairs, and to report the amount which would be required for the work. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

amount which would be required for the work. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication was read from Mr. R. E. Hughes, complimenting the Council on its successful administration of city affairs, and suggesting that the office of Building Inspector could be run much cheaper than the present incumbent had figured. Mr. Cleaveland had asked for \$21,500, but the writer figured the expenses \$15,000 less than this sum. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from late employes of the Board of Health asking that provision be made in the appropriations this year for their back pay, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance granting authority to the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company to extend its tracks, offered by Ald. Thompson, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A petition praying for the repeal of the ordinance for paving Centre street was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys N. D.

Mr. A. Lippincott renewed his application for the settlement of his claim for powder used by the Fire Department during the July fire. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

A communication was read from property-owners complaining of the delay in opening Van Buren street between Hoyne and Leavitt streets, and was sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys W. D.

Moses Hooke sent in a communication asking that the balance of his salary for services in the Health Department be paid. Referred to the Firance Committee.

that the balance of his salary for services in the Health Department be paid. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Citizens residing on Dearborn avenue petitioned that the engine-house on that street be removed to a more private thoroughfare, as its presence there was an evesore and an injury to the surrounding property. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Alk. Kirk presented a resolution repealing the ordinance selling the lot on Illinois street to Antonio Coari, and directing the Comptroller to aivertise for sale that lot and the engine-house on Dearborn avenue. Carried.

The Law Department reported an ordinance for City Weighers which was referred to the Ju-

The Law Department reported an ordinance for City Weighers which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The features of the ordinance are that every weigher for pay shall be deemed a public weigher, and shall be licensed in the same way as other businesses requiring licenses; the fee shall be \$10, and the bond to the city \$1,000; that no scale shall be placed where it will be an obstruction; that the Comptroller shall furnish blank weighing certificates with stubs, and shall report once a month to the Comptroller producing their stubs; that the fee shall be 15 cents, one-half to go to the city. The ordinance is also provided with plenty of penalties for using false scales, over-charging, failing to report, etc.

Ald. Ryan presented a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to submit a list of streets where sewerage is imperatively needed, with estimates of the cost of such work. Carried.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance recommended the payment of the following balances for extra legal services during Mayor Colvin's administration: M. F. Tuley, \$2,260; William C. Goudy, \$1,850; Emery A. Storrs, \$1,020; James P. Root, \$2,400; Judge Beckwith, in Tull, \$1,000. Concurred in.

\$1,500; Emery A. Stores, \$1,600; James P. Root, \$2,400; Judge Beckwith, in full, \$1,000. Concurred in.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying Mary Tyrrell, who fell and broke her wrist near Bishop court some time ago, \$450 in full for any claim she might have against the city. The report was concurred in and the accompanying order passed.

The Committee on Finance reported adversely on the claim of William Laracey for one day's scavenger work in July last, which day was also claimed by Downey. Deferred.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a petition from Messrs. Howell & Schumacher asking that a \$400 voucher might be taken in paymentfor taxes, reported adversely thereon. Similar vouchers, representing thousands of dollars, were out, and the granting of the prayer of the petitioners would open up the way for the presentation of such claims. Concurred in.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended

way for the presentation of such claims. Concurred in.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended the preparing of an ordinance for the widening of State street from Twelfith to Twenty-second streets. The ordinance was ordered to be prepared.

The same Committee reported an ordinance fixing the sidewalks on forty-feet streets at six feet, and those on thirty-feet streets at four feet. The ordinance passed.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the Council adjourn. Carried.

JIM BENNETT'S FIRST DUEL.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—It seems to be in order for the public prints to write up the history of James Gordon Bennett just now, and among the many things that are said of him doubtless some are got off for effect, perhaps somewhat some are got off for effect, perhaps somewhat magnified, to give the necessary coloring of romance to make a point to the story. There is a little bit of history that attaches to this man's record that I don't think was ever given to the public that would seem to be in order at this time, as it involves an affair of honor in which he played a conspicuous part. About the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, Mrs. James Gordon Bennett spent a few weeks at Ningara Falls, accompanied by J. G., Jr., stopping at the International Hotel,—a very popular house, them under the management of the Colemans, I believe.

believe.
Without going into details of the comet-like brilliancy that caused all eyes to follow the trail of these distinguished New-York guests. I will come to the point of my story by relating what happened to young Bennett on that occasion, he being then, I should judge, about at his ma-

jority. It seems that some matter of etiquette had arisen between him and the colored waiters at the house, in which the latter felt that they were publicly and grievously insulted. As it was young Bennett's custom to take a sunrise stroll around Goat Island every morning, one or more of the injured parties concluded to meet him at Goat Island bridge and ask for an explanation.

planation.

They did so; but what passed between them in the duel of words was swallowed up in the noise of the rapids, but the ocular observations were that he was then and there severely chastised, and persuaded to return to the hotel with a somewhat soiled and disfigured countenance.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

AN INCIDENT OF TO-DAY. An Incident of To-DAY
Adany (N. N.) Journal.
Fast fell the finkes upon the ground
As he glided into view.
"is this the editor?" "It is."
"Sir, will you publish Beau..."

But e'er he could pronounce the rest The querist met his fate— He doubled up and calmly died, Struck with a paper-weight:

He perished in the nick of time,
For well the editor knew
That he meant to add "tiful Snow"
When he cut him off at "Beau." THE ELDER BENNETT'S NUPTIALS.

You may perhaps remember T. N. Parmelee (a veteran newspaper-writer), who for most of the closing years of his life served as a sort of the closing years of his life served as a sort of private secretary to Dean Richmond. He once related to me the story of Bennett's courtship and marriage. This Miss Crean was the daugh-ter of a lady who kept a thread-and-needle and marriage. This saiss tream was the daughter of a lady who kept a thread-and-needle store on Canal street. Being prosperous in business, she was able to give her daughter, who was naturally bright, a good education and many accomplishments, rather uncommon to young ladies in her circle. Benuett by some means made her acquaintance, and proposed marriage. She made it a matter of business, and agreed to consider his proposal. Parmelee was then a writer on the Dally Herald (afterwards he edited the Buffalo Consmercial, and I think some other Buffalo papers). He had met Miss Crean likewise, but was somewhat astonished to receive a note from her begging him to cail on her. Of course he complied, when she frankly informed him it was to get his advice on accepting or resisting Bennett's proposal. He readily replied, "I conclude, then, there is no sentiment about it, so far as you are concerned. Now if you wish to marry for a home and a position of some distinction,—namely, as the wife of an influential editor,—you cannot do better, in my judgment. You will get no high social position, but Bennett is already rich, and he will be much richer, and his influence will be enhanced even more than his wealth." This seemed satisfactory, and she then and there decided the question.

MISS SMITH'S THEORY. New York Evening Post.

Miss Smith, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. William A. Smith, of Virginia, once President of Randolph Macon College, in that State, and distinguished during the events which led to a separation between the Methodists of the North and the South, has printed a pamphlet in London called "A New Discovery: The Law of the Nervous System, by Which It May Preserve Its Nervous System, by Which It May Preserve Its Freshness and Purity." Her theory in substance is as follows: "The electricians have established a formula of the ebb and flow of electric currents in the temperate zone. The flow commences about 4 a. m., with a slight ebb about noon, followed by another flow until about 6 p. m., when the long ebb begins and continues until 4 a. m. Nerve matter is subject to these influences and contacts during the long continues until 4 a. m. Nerve matter is subject to these influences and contacts during the long ebb. At 7:30 p. m. the contraction becomes peremptory. Consequently the path to perpetual youth is that of harmony between the nervous periods within and the electrical periods without; and it consists in rising at 4:30 a. m., walking a mile before breakfasting at 5:30 a. m., dining at 1:30, supping (on bread and water) at 6 p. m., and retiring at 7:30. As the electric currents of the atmosphere are somewhat languid, the judicious use of a battery is sometimes advisable; but it is still better than a battery to seek 'healthral work and a sufficient variety of new sensations and emotions.' "

new sensations and emotions. WHERE A DRIVER SHOULD SIT. Scientific American.

One of the anomalies in American customs is that of the driver of a wagon sitting on the right-hand side, while he always turns out to the right when passing another team. It mat-ters not whether he is on the broad, safe thoroughfare, or the narrow lane, or crowded city streets, his seat is the same. Thus seated it is very difficult to see the exposed wheels in passing those which require the eve of the driver. Doubtless this is a prominent cause of the many collisions between passing teams, and the wonder is that more do not happen. The custom was brought over by the Pilgrims, but, like a Dutch sentence, the parts got transposed in the translation. Across the pond the driver sits on the right, but always turns to the left. In copying the practice we retained the useless part and changed the essential for some unexplained reason. Possibly our fathers thought to be consistent in the matter, and rather than be right-handed in the driving changed the latter to suit. At all events, the thing as now practiced is every way inconvenient, and is a worthy subject of reform in this year when reforms are so much in favor. And since it is easier to change our position on the seat than alter the custom of turning to the right, let us henceforth hand our friends up to the right, let us henceforth hand our friends up to the right, let us henceforth suffered to the wagon, while we as driver take the opposite side. thoroughfare, or the narrow lane, or crowded

LION-HUNTING IN ALGIERS.

New York Sus.

The favorite plan adopted by lion-hunters in Algiers for luring their prey is to select a favorable plot of level ground below a commanding eminence, where the hunters, armed with rifles, conceal themselves. A stake is driven into the centre of the plot, to which a kid is tethered. It is about 2 in the morning, and the moon full and bright. About twenty minutes' delay, and and bright. About twenty minutes' delay, and the heavy silence of the place is broken by an ominous sound in the distance. It is not quite a howl, but a greatly magnified imitation of that long wailing cry of a lonesome cat in the dead of night. Then the moon reveals a dark object among the heavy grasses and shrubbery, and then the form of the king of beasts, whipping his haunches with his tufty tail, and leisurely following the scent. The piteous bleating of the doomed kid accelerates his pace, and when within a few feet of his victim he cronches ing of the doomed kid accelerates his pace, and when within a few feet of his victim he crouches down to gloat over the prospective meal. He advances, and with a stroke of his paw nearly dispatches the kid. Almost dead, it attempts to crawl away. Then the lion's feline instincts are apparent. He plays with the dying kid as the cat does with a half-dead mouse. While he is thus engaged the hunters take steady aim at a point near one of the fore shoulders or behind his ear. He sends up a terrific yell and rolls over dead. SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

Mary Cleanmer in the Independent.

Anybody would call him "a plain-looking man;" yet there is a scrupulous neatness about his attire that would make you look twice.

Aside from that he is a fatherly-looking mortal, as if he were born into the world to protect young girls and keep from all harm the weak and the defenseless. He has dark, kind, sagacious eyes, the regulation mutton-chop whiskers of the Englashman, great big hands and feet—altogether that beeisteak basis of body and limb which Americans lack and long for. No human being could be freer from pomposity or airs of any sort. His feet, planted firmly on the solid earth, seem to be forever striking out for new miles to conquer, and his eyes to be forever in quest of some human creature whom he may help by the way. The stately coach of the English Legation may be seen any day on the avenue, with its maroon liveries and cockaded outriders; but the "Dean of the corps" is seldom in it. Him you meet striding along the street or riding in the F street cars. Therein no woman is so poor or so shabby that the British Minister will not put her ticket in the box, nor one so old or ugly that he will not give her his seat. He is a gentleman. In his energy, simplicity, kindness, and good sense he is among diolomate what Donn Pedro is among monarchs—a man above Kings. as if he were born into the world to protect

"ONE FAIR WOMAN." A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal ran across Joaquin Miller, "the Poet of the Sierras," in New York City, and, accom-panying him to his "den," there interviewed him. The correspondent writes: "'Yes," con-tinued Miller, noticing that I was looking intinued Miller, noticing that I was looking in-tently at the portrait of a beautiful, spirituelle woman hanging just over his table, upon which were a thousand odds and ends of 'proof' and manuscript. 'Yes, Biz, that's her—you don't know her? Very few do, my boy, It's my "One Fair Woman." She's there every minute of the day and night, forever looking down into my eyes, whether they are weary or glad. She can't help ft!" [I afterwards learned that the One Fair Woman about whom there has been

HATED TO SEE RUM WASTED. Petroit Fres Press.

Yesterday morning a rough-looking chap entered a barber-shop on Griswold street and sat down for a shave, paying for the same in advance, "so as to have it off his mind." When the razor had done its work, the barber began dressing the man's hair, and by and by reached out for the bottle of bay rum.

"What's that?" asked the stranger.

"Bay rum—good for the scalp," was the reply.

"Bay rum—good for the scalp," was the reply.
"'Tis, eh?" queried the man. "Well, these are mighty hard times. and I hate to see anything wasted. Gimme that bottle."
Taking it from the barber's hand, he lifted it to his mouth and swallowed a good tea-cup full, and said as he handed it back:
"Tastes rather mean, and if I were you I'd mix in a little turpentine or varnish to tone it up."

REASONS FOR GETTING DRUNK.

New York World.

Thomas Charlton hooked his chin over the prisoners' bar at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, and regarded his Honor with a bland

"Thomas, you are charged with being drunk," said the Court.
"I can't deny it," said Thomas, grinning from ear to ear.
"You don't seem to be very sorry."
"I'm happy, yer Honor," said the priso

gliggling.
"What excuse have you for getting drunk?"
"I've got seven of 'em, Judge."
"Seven excuses?"
"Yes, yer Houor, seven. Now, I don't mind tellin' ye all 'bout it. Ye see, Pwe got six boys in my family, and las' night,—it's a girl, Judge."

dge." Thomas got off.

DIVORCES IN CALIFORNIA. The San Francisco papers have the pleasant habit of printing early in January a complete divorce list for the year. It is a very long one this season, and one of the editors feels compelled to say a good word for the State. It is a new country, he explains, and a woman, unless she is so indelicate as to dema nd references, can never clearly know what the character of her never clearly know what the character of her affianced really is, and many conjugal knots are tied that soon fall into a tangle. But there is ground for hope. "Because California stands first in the list of States whose laws do not compel oppressed man or woman to consort with human hyenas who are unsworthy the confidence of a jackal is no reason why we should feel ashamed, for in the years; to come we will improve, and as years roll by less and less happy matches will be made."

GILBY.
Gilby, the London wine-merchant who got several pages cut out of Rhoda Broughton's last novel because she spoke contemptuously therein of his beverages, has been ingeniously defied by Christy's Minstrels. One of them

Ten little niggers drinking sherry wine, One drank— One drank—
(Here another held up a placard with the single word "Gilby's" on it, and the singer went on—)
then there were nine.

Gilby was furious, but his lawyers told him he could do nozing, for neither of the minstrels had uttered a complete libel.

A BITER BITTEN.

A countryman excited some attention on on of the New Haven Railroad trains last week b going through the cars and offering to bet that he had a key that would wind any watch. Then were no takers for some time, as most of the passengers had seen the patent keys sold in front of the new Post-Office. Finally he awakene front of the new Post-Office. Finally he awakened a man who was asleep in one end of the car, who at once accepted the wager. The stakes (\$5) were put up, and the stranger handed his watch to the countryman, who fumbled over it some time, but finally handed it back, saying, "I can't find the keyhole." "Probably not," said the stranger, as he replaced it in his pocket, and scooped the bet. "It's a stem-winder."

NEW USE FOR THE TESTAMENT.

Yesterday morning a gentleman who purchas es vegetables from a Chinaman observed the lat ter making a memorandum of articles supplied in a note-book of such peculiar form that be looked at it more closely, and discovered that it looked at it more closely, and discovered that it was nothing more or less than a Testament, and its leaves were full of writing, apparently accounts. In answer to the gentleman's questioning, "John" replied, with a queer smile, "I catchee him teacher;" and, in reference to his notes, "I litee him down here, pletty soon I don't forget. You sabe! Belly good book."

Complimentary to Chancellor Hame

Central Law Journal.

The following letter from Sir Henry Maine one of the most profound legists of modern Europe, to Dr. William C. Hammond, Chancellor rope, to Dr. William C. Hammond, Chancellor of the Law Department of the Iowa State University, in relation to the Chancellor's Introduction to Sandars' Justinian (of which letter we obtained a copy from a friend, who had taken it from the original), will be read with great pleasure, not only by the many friends and admirers ure, not only by the many friends and admirers of the learned scholar to whom it is addressed, but by every lawyer who feels an interest and pride in his profession, and by every American who rejoices in the advancing scholarship of his country. The University of lows is to be congratulated in numbering among its professors a man so justly distinguished for his attainments and learning as Dr. Hammond. The following is the text of the letter to which we refer:

and learning as Dr. Hammond. The following is the text of the letter to which we refer:

No. 27 Conswall Garders, Londer, July 17, 1876.—My Dear Sin—A visit from our common friend, Mr. Barnard, reminds me that I have never thanked you for a copy of your introduction to Sandar's Institutes. It did not, however, reach me nearly as soon as it should have done, since by some accident, or from your having so addressed it, it went to Oxford, where I do not reside, and lay there some time. I merely go to Oxford to lecture, and generally return to London the same evening.

I have read it with very great interest, and not without some surprise that spealations and inquiries of the kind should be carried so far as Iowa City. But I dare say that this last feeling only shows the arrogant ignorance of an Englishman. I certainly congratulate you on having an audience which cares for these things. It is not easy to obtain one here.

It so happens that I have been working in the same class of subjects, though I have approached them from a different side.

The Sancritists here have disinterred several Hindoe codes, in some ways more interesting than the so-called code of Mana, and their arrangement proves to be virtually the oid ''legal order." generally believed to have come down from the XIL Tables and the Edict. There seemes to me to be great reason to think this is a true primitive classification.

The Hindoo codifiers plainly begin with a Court

crally believed to have come down from its All-Tables and the Edict. There seemes to me to be great reason to think this is a true primitive classification.

The Hindoo codifiers plainly begin with a Court of Justice as the primary conception, and them regard all the subject matter of law as consisting in so many "heads of dispute," i. e., as arranging itself according to the causes, which, as a matter of fact, bring men into court.

This is the order of the Salic law, and there appears to be no ground for tracing it to the influence of Roman law.

I agree in a very great deal of what you have said in justification of the classification of the hastitutes. Much of the modern criticism of it seems to me wasted for one reason alone.

The Romans (so ft appears to me) hal not attained any clear conception of a "right," whereas this very conception is the standpoint from which the chiders of the Institutes condemn the later Romans classification.

Allow me to thank you again for the pleasers which your introduction has given me. Very truly yours,

H. S. MAINE.

FOR SALE—PURNITURE OF TWELVE BOOMER.

House, with piano, pictures, lass curtains, marble top suits, etc.; will self for part cash and buisance in tilamonds; house can be rented. Location as Third-av. CREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PARLOR AND CI chamber furniture: bandsome parlor suit, 7 pieces, only \$50; chamber suits reduced from \$85 to \$60. We must reduce stock to make room for alterations. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. T. MARTIN, 164 State-st.

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Academy of Music SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1. KNIGHTS TEM-LAR. -Stated Conclave at Asylum, 74 and 76 Monthe K. T. Degree. By order of the K. C.
J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877. Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex-

change yesterday closed at 93%. That was not a bad idea that Mr. Cock

areat, of Missouri, suggested yesterday as an amendment to the Senate rules. His plan of having each State appoint Assistant Sena-tors who should occupy the seats and draw the pay of their principals when the latter are off duty would have the effect to disconrage absenteeism, but it is quite unlikely that the Senators can be brought to a sense of the propriety of drawing no pay when

A decision was yesterday announced in the United States Supreme Court, four of the Justices dissenting, to the effect the fact that they are such to furnish the Government with transportation free of cost, but that, on the contrary, the Government must pay for what it gets, the same as any citizen or corporation. The decision of the Court of Claims, upon which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, is therefore re

The House Democracy yesterday attempted a petty revenge upon the Western Union Telegraph Company for its efforts to guard from publicity the private and confidential affairs of its customers. A resolution contemplating the revocation of all concessions or privileges held by the Company under acts of Congress failed of passage for lack of the requisite two-thirds, eight Democrats, and g them Mr. LE MOYNE, of Chicago, hav ing the manliness to vote with the Repub-licans against the undignified and paltry

There is some talk of killing and hanging by the ultra-bulldozing portion of the New Orleans press, but Gen. Augur's presence and well-advertised intention to interfere in case any violence or armed hostilities are begun, have so far had a wholesome effect in restraining the fire-eaters. Up to a late hour last evening Gov. Packard had not been hanged from the townext win. had not been hanged from the topmost win-dow of his hotel, as suggested by an indiary Democratic paper, nor had the teral massacre of the Republican leaders sugurated up to date.

The final report of the Joint Special Committee of the Senate and House on the silver question was, by the terms of the original resolution, to have been submitted yester-Asy, but upon motion of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, the Senate adopted a concurrent resolution extending to Feb. 15 the time for the Committee to present its report. The reason for the delay was explained in the statement of Senator Jones that the Committee to present its report. ttee had propounded interrogatories to inent financiers and business men in Eu-se, and that it was desirable that replies ald be received before the report is pre-

The Senate yesterday paid a high compliment to the integrity of Mr. Window, of Minnesota, in voting unanimously against the adoption of a resolution, offered by Mr. Window, calling for the investigation, by a committee composed of three Democrats, of certain charges of bribery preferred against him by one Charman, a disappointed applicant for the office of Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, now worthily held by a friend of the Minnesota Senator. By this action, as well as by the remarks of the varions Senators, irrespective of party, the Senate plainly recorded its faith in Mr. Window and its contempt for the author of the marges, which were made public on the every life. Window's re-election and for the evilent purpose of blackmail.

\$17.50@17.55 seller February. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.95@11.00 cash and \$11.10 seller February. Meats were nearly to per lb lower, closing at 6th for shoulders, boxed, 8to for short-ribs, 9c for short-clears. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active, and closed at 15@11c advance, at \$1.30@1.30\frac{1}{2} cash and \$1.32 bid for February. Corn closed firm at 44\frac{1}{2}c cash and 44\frac{1}{2}c seller February. Oats closed \frac{1}{2}c higher, at 35\frac{1}{2}c cash and 35\frac{1}{2}c seller February. ruary. Rye was firm at 72c. Barley closed 1@1½c lower, closing at 60c for cash, 60½c for February, and 61c for March. The hog market was fairly active and 5@10c higher. with sales at \$6.10@7.00 for comm extra. Cattle were in good demand, and were firm. Sheep were unchanged, One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.621

in greenbacks at the close. To BARNEY CARLETELD, of Chicago, be longs the distinction of having submitted in perfect sincerity one of the most ridiculons propositions that have been recorded among the extraordinary proceedings of the Forty-fourth Congress. Apparently in utter of the United States makes the President the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the sole director of its movements, Mr. CAUL-FIELD yesterday introduced a bill in effect declaring that the presence in Washington of more than a certain specified number of troops was calculated to overawe Congress, and that therefore it should be unlawful to locate in that city a number greater than that specified, or to station the troops within less than half a mile of the Capitol. The bell was so manifestly absurd that a large number of Democrats joined in squelching it, and with it the eminent lawyer who brain evolved the brilliant proposition

It really begins to look as though the Constantinople Conference would wind up and adjourn in a few days. According to the cable dispatches, the Plenipotentiaries the Porte must now definitely accept or refuse, and that very soon. The oncessions consist in a modification of the demand relative to the appointment of Governors, and in the abande ment of the proposition for the territorial aggrandizement of Servia and Montenegro. The new method proposed with regard to the provincial Governorships provides mixed Commission of Europeans and Turks, by whom the appointments shall be approved, and limits the arrangement to five cars. It does not, however, remove the cruples of the Porte as to the independence and dignity of Turkey, and on this account is not likely to be accepted. In the event of the rejection of the concessions agreed yesterday, it was definitely announced by all the Plenipotentiaries that they should withdraw from Constantinople forthwith.

PALMER VS. LOGAN.

Ex.Gov. JOHN M. PALMER, the Democratic caucus nominee to misrepresent the Repub lican State of Illinois in the United States Senate, appeared before his legislative retainers, after he had been nominated, and made them a speech, in the course of which

e is reported as saying: A seat in the United States Senate is worthy any mbition; yet a seat in that body is worth nothin inless the man who holds it has the confidence of those who elect him. To obtain such a place by irvoking patronage, by the ordinary political trading, would make it valueless to me. You have placed me in nomination for the place. You have not promised to elect me, but you have placed in me your confidence, and I ask you to join with me in making a fair fight for it. The gentleman nomiy the Republicans (Logan)—without any ect to him I say it—is the fairest representdisrespect to him I say it—is the fairest represent-ative of the Republican party to-day. He is here supported by patronage. Men paid with your money and my money for public service are here offer. If you shall elect me to the Senate it will mean that your taxes shall be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the necessities of Governent. so far as my efforts can effect such reduction

As to seeking the office of United States enator, we believe we do not err in saying that Mr. PALMER has been on the ground onstantly watching his own interests and vorking as persistently as Mr. Logan; and the promptness with which he appeared with a ready-made speech when it became known that he had influenced the Democratic memers more than TRUMBULL and other Demo ratic competitors seems to show that he had ounted very closely on his appeals to his friends. Any reference, therefore, to the persistency of Senator Logan in urging his own re-election was not merely in bad taste, but certain to react on Mr. PALMER, who has been pursuing the same course himself. As to the agency and efficiency of patron

age, we have good reason for stating that Mr. Palmer, notwithstanding the disavowal of his speech, bases his hopes of success upon it as much as any other man who ever sought a similar position. We are credibly informed that BILL SPRINGER, the Springfield Congressman, called the "Jumping-Jack," prepared in Washington and forwarded to Springfield a complete list of all the Federal intments shown by the records to have een made at the instance or by the recom mendation of Senator Logan. Wherever Senator Locan had indorsed an application for place, and the applicant had succeeded in getting it, he was credited with it as a part of "his petronage." This list includes Postmasters, Consuls in foreign parts, railway officials, and Custom-House officers in Illinois, Territorial appointments and all classes of patronage outside of clerks in Washington, and the number, we are told, is several hundred persons. This list was freely circulated and canvassed, it is said, by certain Democratic and Independent members of the Legislature during the several days when the caucus nomination was under anxious consideration. The purpose of its preparation and consideration was to inform he Democrats in the Legislature how much patronage the successor to Senator Logan would be entitled to if Thorn got into the White House, and it was on the basis of the distribution of this patronage that the Dem-ocratic nomination was made. The fact that Mr. PALMER carried off the honors seems to ndicate that his views were more satisfac

tory than those of his competitors.

The circumstance we have mentioned indicates that the fine pretenses of Mr. Pal-MER'S cancus speech were rather glittering than golden. The Democratic fight for PALMER is, as a matter of fact, much more stimulated by spoils than the Republican fight for Logan. Logan's friends have their bridge construction, viz.: the great cost of foundations and the insecurity of spans, and places, and have had them for some time; PALMER's friends are hungrily and ravenous-ly looking for places, and have been waiting water the foundation of the work. This is, of course, nothing but the pontoon bridge, the cheapest and the oldest known method of crossing navigable streams. The new invention consists of a framework which will or them these many years. It is notori that well-fed men are not so eager in striving to retain pap as the hungry fellows are to clutch it. Herein Palazza has a decided altering the level of the track or roadway, and without changing the supporting strength

distributed with the disappointments that have been realized. But the pretense that Mr. PALMER and his party Springfield are not trading in patronage upon the tensile strength of iron. Hitherto altogether at variance with the probabilities as the objection to pontoon bridges for railways well as our own information; and we would suggest to the Springfield bulldozers on the water has correspondingly elevated or lowered the road-bed, and in most of our Republican side that they can help their party more by exposing this scheme of Democratic trading than by seeking to intimidate rivers this has been an insuperable objection. Mr. Rice's invention obviates this difficulty Republican newspapers in other parts of the entirely, and not only dispenses with the heavy and costly foundations now in vogue,

SECULARIZING ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In Sunday's TRIBUNE was printed a lette ecure truss. Another advantage possessed by Mr. Ricz's nvention is that the draws in the bridge can from our London correspondent giving an account of the important and overwhelming victory of the English Liberals in the recent be of any desired length or any desired num-London School-Board election. Our correber. In this respect it would seem to be pespondent's account was very full, but there culiarly fitted for crossing the Detroit River, are some details which we may supply to where the necessity of a bridge is very great, make that account complete. The School Board of London, which numbers fifty membut where the necessities of navigation require more than one draw, and also require bers, was established only six years ago, and draws of unusual span. It has been proven by four years' experi-

this was but the third election that has taken place. At the outset the Board was under control of the Clericals, and the system of ence at Prairie du Chien, Wis., that a ponoon bridge is not liable to be injured or car nstruction was inspired and influenced by ried away by ice if means are taken to prethe Established Church. Year by year, howvent the ice from forming against ever, the people of London have struggled to the pontoons. Floating ice will pass release their schools from the time spent on under them without doing injury. atechisms and dogmas, and to give their It has also been proven at the same children the benefit of a secular edu place that a pontoon bridge will maintain cation. In the short period of six ts place against the current without anchors years they have accomplished the reand with no other bracing than the ordinary sult, and the Liberals, who are opponents framework of a bridge securely fastened t of clerical education, who are willing the shore at either end. The railway ponthat the Bible shall be read in the schools, if oon bridge at Prairie du Chien has unaccompanied with note or comment, but decided success, notwithstanding it is unprowho are unwilling that the catechism of any vided with the automatic arrangements for sect shall be a text-book, have carried off compensating the rise and fall of the water, one of the most substantial victories they which constitutes the chief merit of Mr. have ever achieved, and one which, as our Brow's invention. The cost of a bridge of correspondent said, was far more imthis character need not exceed one-tenth of portant to Englishmen than all the victories the cost of the present style of railway of MARLBOROUGH OF WELLINGTON." The elecbridges over deep rivers. The depth of the tion was held on the minority-representation water makes no difference, since the surface plan, and the city was divided into ten of the stream is itself the support of the districts, five members being elected from whole structure. Nor need the engineer oncern himself with the course of shifting hannels or the force of unseen currents and ddies in the bottom of the river.

each district. The total vote was 300,000 of which the Liberals had a majority of 100,000. Of the fifty members, the Liberals elected thirty, the Episcopalians or Estab-lished Church sixteen, and the Roman Catholics four. The victory is all the Chief of the Engineer Corps of the army, more remarkable when it is considered how and to some of the most experienced railway engineers in this city, who have given their hotly the Church contested the ground. When the Liberals proposed that the Bible cordial approval to the principles of its conmight be read in the schools, but should not struction. Of course the invention is equally be commented upon by sectarians, the cry applicable to ordinary wagon bridges over of "godless education," so often heard in this country during the past few years, was Church joined hands with the Established Episcopal Church in the fight, and the Disenters allied themselves with the Liberals, and the clergy, from their pulpits on the

The Ashtabula bridge disaster has called

out a multitude of suggestions on the sub-

ject of bridge-building generally, and many learned disquisitions from mathematicians

and experts in reference to the tensile

strength of iron, and the effect of heat and

cold thereon. The conclusion appears to be

that, while an iron truss bridge may be made

perfectly safe, the conditions of safety are

both numerous and recondite, depending

of he iron, the length of the span, the

weight of the bridge itself, the model of its

construction, the amount of strain it is habit-ually subjected to, the extremes of tempera-

being a blasphemous cover for all the mis-

takes committed by anybody in designing,

constructing, watching, and operating the

bridge. Another conclusion—a sort of corol-

lary to the foregoing—is that the stone arch bridge over gullies like Ashtabula Creek is

the only safe construction, and, in order to

make this really safe, regard must be

had to the volume of water possible to be accumulated in the ravine,

and the amount and weight of ice that may

be brought against the piers in spring freshets. Stone arch bridges over deep

ravines are very costly affairs, and, although the Lake Shore Railroad has a number of

them of the very best character between

Cleveland and Buffalo, it appears to have

been thought too expensive to put a work of

this kind over Ashtabula Creek, where the

required elevation of the track is some

When we come to consider the question

of bridges over navigable streams, we have

to deal with a still more complicated prob-

lem. Such bridges most commonly consist

of a series of iron trusses resting upon stone piers, with a draw or turn-table over the

deepest part of the stream. Here we have

all the elements of the truss, and in addition

thereto the unknown force of the current

working at the foundations of the piers and

the unknown quantity of ice which may be

gorged above the bridge. The draws of

by passing steamers, causing damage to

both. A few weeks ago two spans

of a first-class railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., fell

without any warning, involving a loss of some

\$200,000, its foundations having been

stealthily undermined by the current. A few

years ago a superb bridge over Rock River, belonging to the Illinois Central Railway,

was swept out by an ice-gorge,—the piers crumbling like sand under the tremendous pressure. The collisions of steamers with

the draw of the Rock Island bridge have fur-

nished fees for lawyers some twenty years

ontinuously. It is evident that we have not

yet reached any high degree of success in bridge-building, notwithstanding the im-mense amount of money expended upon such

tructures. It is estimated that railway

bridges built in the United States since the

close of the War represent an investment of not less than one hundred and fifty millions

of dollars, one-tenth of which sum is repre-

A Western inventor, Mr. W. B. Ricz, musing upon the foregoing facts, has attempted

we judge that he has accomplished both these ends. Discarding costly piers and pil-ing entirely, he makes the surface of the

llow the pontoons or floats to rise and fall

out changing the supporting strength

with the rise and fall of the water, without

to obviate two of the great difficulties

ach bridges are always liable to be struck

seventy feet above the water.

AN OLD THIEF, THINLY DISGUISED. Ever since the panic of 1878, which mocked construction companies and the system of building railroads without money higher than a kite, Col. Tom Scorr has been laboring at Washington to have the money and the credit of the United States placed at his Sunday before the contest, urged their flocks to make a vigorous fight; but it was all in vain. The Liberal victory has secularized command, to enable him, as a railroad comthe schools, and secures to the 320,000 school children of London the benefits of a free, unbiased, and scientific education, clear of all taint of dogma of any sort. BRIDGES AND BRIDGE-BUILDING.

pany, to contract with himself, as a construction company, to build certain railroads This scheme of his was that the United States should guarantee the payment of gold interest on the bonds of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent; that these bonds should run forty years, and be issued at the rate of \$45,000 per mile of the 1,800 miles of contemplated and actually-constructed railroad. At the last session of Congress, Mr. HUNTINGTON, representing the Southern California Railroad, which has been constructing a railway from San Francisco to the southern line of that State, opposed Scorr's scheme, and offered, on behalf of his Company, to construct all Scorr's propos railways without any other subsidy than t land-grants possessed by those roads, In the interval since the last session Scorr and Huntington have come to an agreement Scorr's old scheme has been remodeled, re-

We understand that Mr. Rice has sub-

nitted his invention to Gen. HUMPHREYS,

avigable streams.

substantially its character is unchanged. The new bill, which, it is said, has received the support of a large majority of the Comreported and put on its passage in the House,

ainted varni

That the Scorr and Hunrington Companie epresenting 1,800 miles east of San Diego in California, shall operate as one road from the Eastern termini in Missouri and Texas. and shall issue their own bonds to the full value of their roads, and deposit them in the Treasury at Washington. These bonds are to run forty years and bear 5 per cent interest. The United States are to appoint Commissioners, who are to examine the road constructed or hereafter constructed, and on their report the Secretary of the Treasury is to issue to the Company its own bonds, bearing the legend, "The United States of America guarantees the payment of the interest on this bond." Thus indorsed, the bond is to be put on the market and sold. The bonds are to be issued to the Companier to an amount equal to the cost per mile of construction. As the roads are to be built for Scorr, by Scorr's Construction Company, Scorr will have no difficulty in knowing the exact amount of bonds per mile the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue to him. As a security for the indebtedness thus as sumed by the United States, the Companie

are to execute a first mortgage on all their property; are to pay into the Treasury their earnings for Government transportation and the proceeds of the sales of their land. The aggregate of lands granted to these Companies is about 25,000,000 acres, onehalf of which are not worth 5 cents an acre, and on which the Companies have already borrowed more than their value. It is denied that this is a subsidy. Let us see. Estimating the whole line of road and

of the several branches at 1,800 miles, and the average cost per mile at \$35,000, we have as the aggregate bonds to be issued and the interest guaranteed as follows: Eighteen hundred miles at \$35,000 per mile ... \$63,000,000 Annual interest at 5 per cent ... 3,150,000 Aggregate interest, forty years ... 126,000,000 This bill, therefore, is to compel United States to assume a legal obliga pay to the holders of these bonds, during the next forty years, the modest sum of \$126,000,000 in gold. The mortgage is, of course, to cover the principal and int erest of the bonds, and to foreclose the mort gage to

recover the interest will require the assumption of the principal and interest of the bonds. In plain terms, the mortgage is a sham and a fraud; even if it were good security for the debt, the Government money-lender nor a pawnbroker, and heaven forbid that it should ever be the owner of railroad, whether by purchase, inheritance or reversion! Stripped of all its varnish and france, its pretenses and equivocations, the sche me is that the United States shall by taxation raise \$3,000,000 gold annually, for forty

years, and expend it to pay Tom Scorr's

miles of railroad in a sandy desert. If this is

onsibility, the bonds will be valueless passing train is always thrown upon firm | sp perpendicular supports resting upon the pontoon, instead of lateral supports resting tation, and The first mortgage, the earnings of transpor-tation, and all the lands thrown in, are not sufficient security to justify the investment of a dollar of the abundant idle capital of the world in the scheme. It is a dish has been that every change in the stage of scheme, because it is formed to plunder the Government. Why should the United States indorse or guarantee Tom Scorr's bonds to the sum of \$126,000,000? Why should it lend its credit to any individual or corpora-tion? And, above all, why should it begin the loan business by advancing \$126,000,000 to a scheme which cannot borrow a dollar in this or any other country on the face of the globe? No such bill should pass Congress. It is too infamous to be approved by the hor est judgment of a majority of either House of Congress, and outraged public opinion will treat those who vote for it as it treated those who took the salary-grab, and for the same reason: the robbery of the Treasury for selfish and corrupt ends.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. In the New York Herald we find a compi lation of the tables of imports and exports at that port during the year ending Dec. 31, Imports are of two classes : those paying no duty and those paying duty. values and quantities of many of the varieties of goods imported show the interrupsion in this and other countries. First, we find the following comparisons between the

imports of free goods in 1875 and 1876: The falling off in raw silk is explained as

due to the large use of silk produced in Cali-fornia, which silk is said to be as fine and much cheaper than that imported. Nevertheless, the tax on silks remains at 60 per cent. In 1872, when there was a large surplus revenue, in order to avoid the reduction of taxation as well as revenue, the high-tariff party repealed the duty on tea and coffee. The Democrats in Congress voted with the Protectionists for this scheme to reduce revquantity of coffee imported into New York in 1876 was 165,132,605 pounds, which, at 3 cents per pound, would have yielded \$4,953,-978 revenue to the Treasury; and the amount of tea imported was 48,960,439 pounds, which, at 10 cents per pound, would have yielded \$4,896,044, or an aggregate of \$0,850,022 of revenue to the Treasury. Instead of having that sum annually placed in the Treasury, our tariff-jobbers at Washington repealed the duty, and the tea and coffee growers have been collecting that much additional for their tea and coffee ever since. The American people have been paying the tax all the same, but it has been lost to the Treasury. The whole value of free goods imported in 1876 was \$104,005,030, against \$102.699.651 in 1876.

Against this slight increase in the value of free goods imported there is a large falling off in the value of dutiable goods. Some of the principal articles in which the decline has taken place are as follows:

---- Values. -\$22,378,549 \$1,876,947,700
13,217,696 11,483,717
23,161,312 21,234,300
4,390,000 3,046,054
52,319,065 22,881,859 Cotton goods.

Not one pound of bar railroad-steel was mported in 1876. There was a large decline in carpets, wines, spirits, block-tin, window glass, sheet-iron, cutlery, and other articles. The whole value of imports in 1876 was \$412,627,497, against \$446,004,104 in 1875, a falling off of nearly \$35,000,000, all in lutiable goods.

bullion. The merchandise exported from New York was, in round sums : Breadstuffs, \$55,000,000 : raw cotton, \$26,900,000 : cotton cloths, \$5,300,000; iron and steel goods, \$5,000,000; petroleum, \$26,000,000; tobac-co, \$16,000,000; bacon, pork, lard, tallow, etc., \$51,000,000; butter and cheese, \$14,-000,000. These exports are only those from

he port of New York. While the two Houses of the America Congress are at variance on the question of the Presidential count, the two Houses of the French Assembly are likewise at war over the construction of one of the constitutions public of France, the immediate issue of the present constitutional dispute is not beset with the same danger as ours; if it were, the history of Republicanism in that country would not warrant the hope of a peaceable settlement. The contention between the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies concerns the prerogative of the latter to fix the appropriations. The Constitution pro-vides that the financial laws must "in the first place be presented to the Chamber of Deputies and voted by it." The Senate now asserts the claim of amending the budget after it has been voted in the Chamber, and of restoring items proposed by the Ministry but rejected by the Lower House. This right is denied by the Lower House; and one of the most interesting struggles of the new Republic has been based on this difference, with the Prime Minister leading the Senate party and Gam-BETTA at the head of the Liberal party.

The French legislative system, like the American, was modeled upon the English Constitution, but both differ from it. The House of Lords in England can only accept or reject as a whole the 'Government budget after it has been adopted in the House of Commons, which thus literally holds the power of the purse. In the American Congress, however, the constitutional provision is simply that all bills for raising revenu shall originate in the House of Representa-tives, while the additional provision that "the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills" seems to make the originating of the financial meas-ures rather formal than vital. The Liberal party in France now claim that the French Constitution intended that the English sys-tem should be adopted, while the Conserva-tive party maintain that the American sys-tem was intended. In favor of the former it may be stated that there was a proposition in the French Constitutional Commission to give the French Constitutional Commission to give the Senate concurrent power in initiating and completing the financial schemes, but it was rejected.

The organization of the French Assembly

differs alike from that of the British Parlis ment and that of the American Congress The House of Lords is in no sense a repre-sentative body. The American Senate is representative on the Federal plan, giving ate is only partly representative, being made up in part by Senators elected from dis-tricts and in part by appointment by the Chamber and Executive. The theory of not a subsidy, then what is it? The fact that the guarantee of the bonds is required

is that the power sh be vested in the direct representatives of the people, thus giving the nation a permanent check upon the possible extravagance of the Government. If the French Senate requires the right of amending the budget as it comes from the House, and restoring appropriations. that have been voted down, it will gain a prerogative that will in the end lead to strong centralism. For, though the Chamber will still have the right to refuse its concurrence in the Senate amendments, the French Con-stitution gives the Senate and Executive the right to dissolve the Chamber, and this power may be held over it to coerce an acquiescence in the demands of the Ministry that would

not otherwise be granted.

The present condition of the quarrel between the Senate and Chamber shows that this power of the Senate has been successful The Chamber has accoded to the restoration of the item for the maintenance of military chaplains, which was asked by the Ministry, rejected by the Chamber, and restored by the Senate. But we doubt whether this single precedent will be permitted to acquire the force of law. If the Liberals have given way this time, it was probably a wise conession to avoid the danger of a church and military alliance, both interests being con-cerned, which might have involved the country in a strife of great danger to the Repub-lic. But it is not reasonable to suppose that the Liberals have permanently abandoned a the Liberals have permanently abar claim for the popular House upon which, owing to the peculiar relations of the two Houses, depends the power of the people to hold the Government expenditures their own control.

The President on Sunday, alarmed by the hreatened violence almost unavoidable in Louisiana with two State Governments attempting to govern at the same time, dispatched to Gen. Avous that, if the necessity of recognizing either Government should arise, he would have to recognize PACKARD. The President states that under the law of Louisiana the Returning Board was authorized to declare who was elected to the Legislature; that the Legislature thus declared elected had formally recognized the PACKARD Government, and the President could not, if a recognition of either was forced upon him, do otherwise than recognize that as the true Government which had been so declared by the tribunal created by. the law of the State. His direction to Gen. AUGUB, therefore, was that, in case of violence, or breach of the peace, or collision between the two Governments, PACKARD was to be considered Governor of the State. The President, under the circumstances, could do no less than this. It is made his duty to interpose to protect the State from domestic violence, and a recognition of the State Government was an absolute necessity to such intervention. His letter to Gen. AUGUR was in the interest of peace, because it was notice to both sides of what would follow if a collision should take place. In the meantime it is to be hoped that both parties will contain themselves within peaceful limits until the reports of the Congressional Committees shall have been made, and the whole facts ascertained. It is more than probable that the decision of the Electoral question will carry with it a decision of the legality of the declared election of State officers.

The statement is now made that, at the unday conference of TILDEN, HEWITT, and friends, Mr. Watterson's plan for gathering 100,000 bulldozers at Washington on the day for counting the vote was disapproved. Nevertheless, it is reported that Kentucky is preparing to send its quota of 10,000 just the same. Now, if Mr. TILDEN is wise, he will insist upon an abandonment of this proj-The exports during the same time from ect in terms that cannot be resisted. What the same port aggregated \$264,902,553, not is this army of 100,000 Democrats, with retheir boots, expected to do? Are they to shoot down Congressmen who refuse to vote as they dictate, or does Mr. War-

TERSON think that Congress will be intimidated by their presence as the plantation hands of the Southern States were intimidated by the mounted bands of White-Liners and Regulators who secured the country? This is evidently an error, if it is entertained, for Congress will have more than 100,000, more than a million of men back of it, to see that every member shall exercise his full freedom of conscience in the votes he may cast. We may also say that the party which attempts to inaugurate the President on Mr. Wattenson's plan, or any other bulldozing process, will be a dead party for all time to come. We should judge TILDEN to be shrewd enough to foresee this, and are therefore inclined to credit the report that he has disapproved of the proposed 14th of February gathering.

Taking of Portugal in his late work of a lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy of Illustrating the obverse side of the moral. In the modern instance, the Royal suffered from the want of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank with that of Gil Blus and the lating "Hamlet" has had an experience worthy to rank w TERSON think that Congress will be 14th of February gathering.

Is it not about time for the annual meeting of the Clearing-House Association? And, if so, is it not about time for the establishment of more stringent rules and regulations for the workings of the Association? Under the present rules and system of clearances, no qualification on the part of the members is required. The rottenest bank imaginable, if at pre-sent a member, may continue as one. A certified check on that rotten institution must be accepted by the other members of the Association in payment of notes, bills, or any other dues. They are bound by the good faith which is implied in the Constitution and by-laws of the Clearing-House to accept the check. Should the rotten concern fail to wake up the next morning, and be a debtor to the Clearing-House,—as would aptly be the case,—the receiver of the certified check, if the drawer is worthless, can whistle for its payment. Some of the Clearing-House members have already been losers by bank failares. A system of examination and reports is what is demanded by a public who are daily depositors of money in our banks. Can not the Clearing-House, at its approaching meeting, do something in this direction, and thus not only instill additional confidence in our banks at home, but reflect greater confidence in them abrond—Globe-Democrat.

While the Clearing-House Association are changing their rules in regard to "rotten institutions," it is to be hoped they will also reform their present deceptive and dishonest rule for reckoning the daily clearings of the Association. The weekly statements of the clearings of the St. Louis banks are made to include both the

tion. The weekly statements of the clearings of the St. Louis banks are made to include both the the St. Louis banks are made to include both the debit and credit clearings. In this way the apparent weekly transactions of the Clearing-House banks of that city are doubled. The rule in all other American cities has always been to report the credit clearings only. This is the practice in London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam, and other European cities, as well as in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco, and other American cities. Why does the St. Louis Clearing-House count double? Will the Globe-Democrat please explain the reason or motive? The effect of this misrepresentation is seen every week in the New York papers, which give St. Louis credit for doing tothe actual amount of business transacted. Is not reform necessary?

The summary of the Landowners' return for Ireland, which was moved for in Parliament by Mr. BRIGHT, has been furnished, and is printed entire in a recent issue of the London Times. We have already given in The TRIBUNE the summaries of the "Domesday-Books" of England and Scotland, which the summary for Ireland will now complete. Notwithstanding the surprising facts that were developed concerning the ownership of land in England and Scotland.

hat there are 4,431,284 per a foot of ground in Ireland. The tal acreage held by each class is interesti personsown 100,000 acres and upward own 50,000 and under 100,000; ninety and under 50,000; 185 own 10,000 own 2,000 and under 5,000; 1,803 own under 2,000; 2,716 own 500 and up own one and under ten; and 88,144 than one acre. From these figures it we served that the class of owners hold 2,000 to 5,000 acres holds the larg of land in Ireland, being more th trol the whole acreage. The validands is placed at £18,418,338 (86)

The will of Mr. George Moore, of What umberland, Eng., bequeather £118,700 hr.

The London Times African explorer, as a fit person to be an ernor of Bulgaria, if the jealousy of the would permit.

It is the intention of Sign in London during the approaching seasofirst performance will take place at Drusy L the character of Macheth. It is related that the Pope li

the fees of a Protestant in the Academ stating, when the religion of the sta-jected to, that the "Academy is for a Thurlow Weed says that he won Vanderbilt's regard by discovering the son William. As if the old Commod the ability to discover the capacity of his Mr. Jacob Bright, the brother of John

A correspondent of the Boston Adam that Green's "Short History of the B ple" was puffed into fame through the Mr. Freeman and Prof. Stubbs, who, a thor of the "Short History," form a controls the columns of the Saturday The New York Tribuns credits the Lucille Western with the incredible having engraved on the plate of b "Miss" Pauline Lucille Western."

tion of the reporter.

Mr. Joseph Wheelock, an actor long he was engaged to play at during passed through Chicago yesterday Philadelphia. He is to join the or Drew's Arch-Street Theatre in the Some way has alarmed the New York the story that G. W. Childs, of Philadel Dr. Ayer, of Massachusetts, are to be proprietors of the New York Tribons, Whitelaw Reld is to be the editor. We three persons in one "tall tower" it wo

The experienced Arctic craiser, Mr. recent letter to the London Times, expecided conviction, founded on his own experience and that of many other pract experience and that of many other practimen, that all round the North as round Pole, there lies an eternal mass of ice miles in diameter, and perhaps mile the centre. He does not believe "ship, sledge, man, beast, bird, or be ever get across it."

The general investments of Harvard stand on the books of the Treasurer at 748, 93, but their estimated cash value this by about 10 per centum, from which age rate of income has been 7.21 per The special investments amount to \$3,400 and the total income from them is \$274. The expenditures in the departments de upon the college arrange designed.

when Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, in with Archbishop Williams, became profile Boston Pilot, they voluntarily as obligations of Mr. Patrick Donahoe to amail depositors, who had intrusted three to Mr. Donahoe as to a banker. The new pe tors were in no way bound to pay these deli-they chose to undertake it, and have now de a dividend of 10 per cent. It is a pleas record so noble an action as this.

want the tombetone removed, saying it has introduced surreptitionsly. The parishin proud of their local hero, stand up for the im-

proud of their local hero, stand up for the tion, pure and simple.

It is understood that Mr. W. H. Vandermake a new distribution of his father's pro order to satisfy some of the members of the and provent litigation. The daughters, it iced, are provided with only life-interests tain sums of money, the Commodore is prejudice against giving money to his some Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has only a life-interest a comparatively small sum because he has a travagant and dissipated. The evident was to keep the control of the railroad hands of William H. Vanderbilt, who also Commodore thought, has the wit to deal wast concerns. He has also received privations as to a number of enterprises that is modore had at heart. Chief of these will asylum for railroad men broken down or in the service.

In the service.

Will it be a source of regret or of rejepublic that the carriers' addresses are growing less lugubrious in their tone? of the Philadelphia Bulistia this year it the work of the funny man of that Jour relates the sad romance of Arbutus Jouwho feil in love with Mand de Brown. her, and was shot full of holes by her father. Mand committed suicide by e parasol down her throat. A fine piece tive writing, which Wordsworth scarcely is the stanza telling of the growth of M sion for her carrier-lover:

To her the proalest local glowed with the postic Recanse her lover's elbow once had presed it And the dulest editorial would send a joy-their ing. Through the bosom of the angel who now loss his order.

Tremont House - J. Tarner, Burlings
Heywood, Boston; John Telling,
James Middleton, New Haven; the Blee, Fond du Lac; the Hon. G. C. Durester; Col. L. H. Parker, Beloit; Col. and Beloit Free Press; the Heaville Col. and Detroits. seter: Col. L. H. Parkar, Beloit; Cul.
noll. Beloit Free Press; the Hon. W.
Detroit; J. J. Beard, Bloomington; J.
dtone, New York; Col. J. D. McLeod, My
Sterman House—H. C. Townsend, PeSperis, Peoria; Frank L. Goodwin,
he Hon, W. H. Vallean, Decoral; Parker, Wisconsin; S. B. Berckner, G. C. Hicks, Baltimore; G. S. Rollimore; Solomon Palmer, St. Louis...
cisc-B. A. Fisk, U. S. N.; A. V. ter, Milwaukee; J. C. Nicodemas, J. H. Bass, Port Wayne; L. New York; T. C. Wales, Jr.; Hon. C. A. Morton, St. Paul Thaw, St. Louis; J. F. Rhodes, Ciston, C. S. Prosser, Buffalo; C. O. burg; F. H. Treat, Philadelphia; B. Topeka; J. H. Elmore, Green Bay; H. Rochester. Pulmer House-S. St.

How the Wind a gled for Sup A Liberal Sup

SNOW A

Flakes Whi " The Beautiful " with Intramu

an A And Enters Its Effec Fast-Runn

How the Crashing Usually P Loss of Property

\$200,000 t CHIC "Did you see the put the other day?" asked the other day!" asked and the Snow when the yesterday morning. "I' 'em what I can do to-du and lift things. Blow, cover 'em all up." "I don't want to go," Wind is too rough. and blows me around le my work last time 'caus y eyes and mixes my go with him."

"Oh! what a whopper
didn't do anything of th

"You did," retorted
down on me, and THE T

"That's so," said V curled her over and be something of the kind. agree. If you could a natch things baldheade of fun."
"Let me go ahead," patter I get through the don't want to go with how he treats me." after I get through the
don't want to go with
how he treats me."

"I'll be good," howle
be good as if I were g
Come on; I won't hurt:
So the Snow consent
softly from the sky. Re
Wind is generally, he
and it was only when
work that he was unk
weak sister. He took a
steepped down, and pulle
her ears, and her soft w
shoulders. He stooped
toned her fleecy legging.
"You won't be boilt
will you'l' she said, loo
she swayod her skirts.
"Not I," said he sto
And all day long he k
formed himself in a so
tender towards her, an
the delicate Snow, for
anything else being ou
throther, when he didn'
they came along toget!

they came along toget gentle as she was, and soft, kindly enjoymen attention to her, and over the prairies, ab

over the prairies, about the cities.

"Spring will come by cover these prairies will come by do better than that," a down thicker and thick until all the daisies o have failed to have raileaves. It delighted the farms and fields, a till they rose in masses barns and houses and "Don't you think it as she stood off and as till I put a row of edgi red house. Don't you fing through the whis the trees. Apple-blos than my fakes, do you there is that great ugly a hanging drift over where the roof extent too much."

But she laid a few me too much."

But she laid a few m
there until the old bar
"Don't you like it!

"Don't you like it the Wind.
"I'd rather listen said he with a laug chopping wood.
"On the just and mured, and she lay a the old man's back."
Looks more like a the old man's back.

"Looks more like a will again," said the V
Then they trudged ing them and all the stubble and the cornstrough her last visit the soft white sheet at her confidence grew tered her flakes taste and filled all the air wilng of her skirts. and filled all the air wing of her skirts.

"Do you know I th to block up all the roe
"You can't do it."
"I don't know," a think I can. I can flakes in a day."

"Yes, but there are the only way to block the snow out of the il you can't."

"Will you let me t "Oh! you can try to but, you'll fait."

No big brother has sister.

sister.

The Snow was plue faced and plucky lit up her mind to tr dress, and faster and faster the flakes came world were full of the soft and moist as in knew what to do, and sent them down swift taking, and slowly the efforts. The pentile in the mornishopping occasions flakes a rose in high it ridges marked where houses looked like an windows in them.

"I think I can blow too," said she.

"No, you can't do and men and horses replied.

"Any way I'm got

replied.

"Aby wav I'm got gained courage as she in the country.

She hast laid a good she commenced in en "I knew I could," she raised a wall arou "That's nothing." You try the inhabited Then the people gr What could be the mad never been so came out with a sho She saw snow-plows ahe opened her treas persisted in runnin fakes in at the ill-fit them down the innecks. If a condut to punch a fare full. She picked flakes and laid the tracks, and the hort she put hard pact tracks, so the swill laughed with delight Eigin via Chicago aw bumped off for Ri avenue. It was far noticed that people fleculty. Then harde down the flakes. It The cars and snow-ple went stumbling

The cars and snow-pole went stumbling it had become a te world and the Snow—"Better block up to the wind, with a gradual should be shown the study fell. She poor little Snow. thing, and she hat might have answer Wind had restrained with half so indulgent to ber

4,481.384 people who do not cond in Ireland. The table of swar of the interesting. Three y each class is interesting. Three under 100,000; ninety own 20,000 000; 183 own 10,000 and under n 5,000 and under 10,000; 1,138 own 1,000 and under 5,000; 1,808 own 1,000 and under 5,000; 1,808 own 1,000 and under 5,716 own 500 and under 1,000; and under 500; 3,479 own fifty and 6 own ten and under fifty; 6,820 ander ten; and 38,144 own less own ten and under fifty; 6.893 under ten; and 36,144 own less From these figures it will be ob-e class of owners holding from cres holds the largest proportion and, being more than one-sixth of that 32,000 really own and con-acreage. The valuation of the lat £13,418,358 (\$67,001,790), the per acre of each class being the second

PERSONAL

d says that he won Commodore rard by discovering the talent of his as if the old Commodore had not scover the capacity of his own soal ight, the brother of John, has ob-

as to a banker. The new proprieway bound to pay these debts, but observate it, and have now declared to per cent. It is a pleasure to an action as this.

This had an experience almost with that of Gil Blas and the Archaring the obverse side of the old modern instance, the Royal author to want of criticism. Although is the common to many persons, no one, until tured to tell him that he had omital inc in a very important passage, a cough to reward the critic who ourage to point out the omission, church-wardens of a parish near are at present, it seems, greatly d about an inacription which has over the tomb of a deceased crickleman enjoyed a considerable local bereaved widow, by way of piacrecord his best title to celebrity, the tombstone representations of long, a bat, and a ball. The incondicials object to this design, and one removed, saying it has been reptitionally. The parishioners, as here, stand up for the inacripmiple.

I that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt will ibution of his father's property in one of the members of the family

I that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt will ibution of his father's property in ome of the members of the family gation. The daughters, it is not with only life-interests in ceroney, the Commodore having a giving money to his soma-in-law derbilt has only a life-interest in mall sum because he has been at insipated. The evident parpose a control of the railroads in the m H. Vanderbilt, who alone, the pht, has the wit to deal with such le has also received private director of enterprises that the Comheart. Chief of these will be an ad men broken down or disabled

ree of regret or of rejoicing to the triers' addresses are gradually beprious in their tone? The address a Bulietia this year is evidently tany man of that journal, and it mance of Arbutus Jones, a carrierith Maud de Brown, eloped with full of holes by her partrician mmitted suicide by cramming a throat. A fine piece of description wordsworth scarcely equaled, ag of the growth of Maud's passiveloyer:
local glowed with fine poetic feeling a poetic feeling and the provide wantly send a log-thrill steah-

torial wanld send a joy-thrill steal-

TEL ARRIVALS.

-J. Turner, Burlington; D. H.

1; John Telling, Milwankes;

Sww Haven; the Hon. G. F.

1; the Hon. G. C. Davis, RochParker, Beloit; Col. C. IngerPress; the Hon. W. W. Wheaton,

ard, Bloomington; J. J. John
col. J. D. McLeod, Milwankes.

H. C. Townsend, Peoria; W. S.

Frank L. Goodwin, New York;

Vallean, Decorab; Thomas L.

1; S. B. Derckner, New York;

timore; G. S. Robinson,

Syssismore, St. Louis. Grand, Pa
L. S. N.; A. V. H. Carpan
J. C. Nicodemus, Baltunors,

ort Wayne; L. M. Simen,

C. Wales, Jr., Boston; the

Morton, St., Panl; Charles

J. F. Rhodes, Cleveland; the

J. F. Rhodes, Cleveland; the

J. F. Rhodes, Cleveland; the

How the Wind and Snow Struggled for Supremacy Yesterday.

SNOW AND ICE.

A Liberal Supply of Feathery Flakes Whirled in Every Direction.

"The Beautiful" Plays the Dickens with Intramural and Suburban Affairs.

And Enters Its Effectual Protest Against Fast-Running Trains.

How the Crashing Ice Came Down the Usually Placid Ohio.

Loss of Property Estimated at From \$200,000 to \$400,000.

"Did you see the puff The Tribune gave me the other day!" asked the Winter of the Wind and the Snow when they all turned out of bed yesterday morning. "Now I'm going to show 'em what I can do to-day. Go you two to-day and lift things. Blow, Suow, how I around and cover 'em all up."

"I don't want to go," said the Snow, "'caus

the Wind is too rough. He musses me all up and blows me around loose. I couldn't half do my work last time 'cause he blows my hair over my eyes and mixes my skirts up. No, I won't "Oh! what a whopper," roared the Wind; "I

didn't do anything of the sort."
"You did," retorted the Snow. "You sat down on me, and THE TRIBUNE said so."
"That's so," said Winter. "It said you curled her over and blew off her nightcap, or

thing of the kind. It's a pity you two can' ee. If you could only start out now and teh things baldheaded, we could have no end

snatch things baldheaded, we could have no end of fun."

"Let me go ahead," pleaded the Snow, "and after I get through the Wind can come, but I don't want to go with him. You don't know how he treats me."

"I'll be good," howled the Wind; "Oh! I'll be good as if I were going to Sunday-school. Come on; I won't hurt you."

So the Snow consented, and dropped down softly from the sky. Rough and uncouth as the Wind is generally, he really liked the Snow, and it was only when he got excited in his work that he was unkindly harsh to his pale weak sister. He took her by the hand, as she stepped down, and pulled her white hood around her ears, and her soft white cloak around her shoulders. He stooped down tenderly and buttoned her fleecy leggings.

"You won't be boisterous with me to-day, will you?" she said, looking timidly at him, as she swaved her skirts.

"Not I," said he stoutly, and he meant it. And all day long he kept his word. He transformed himself in a south wind, to be the more tender towards her, and it was a happy day for the delicate Snow, for she enjoyed more than anything else being out with her great, stout brothet, when he didn't knock her around. So they came along together hand in hand, he as gentle as she was, and she overflowing with a soft, kindly enjoyment of it all. He was all attention to her, and they roamed together over the prairies, about the fields, and through the cities.

"Spring will come by and by," she said, "and cover these prairies with white flowers. I can

over the prairies, about the heats, and the cities.

"Spring will come by and by," she said, "and cover these prairies with white flowers. I can cover these prairies with white flowers. I can cover the than that," and she dropped her flakes down thicker and thicker and faster and faster, until all the datistes of all the springs would have falled to have raised such a pile of white leaves. It delighted her, and she hung over the farms and fields, and showered her flakes, till they rose in masses upon masses. And the barns and houses and wagons and carts were covered.

barns and houses and wagons and carts were covered.

"Don't you think it looks pretty?" she asked as she stood off and admired her work. "Wat till I put a row of edging on the eaves of that red house. Don't you like to see the fire shining through the windows? And then look at the trees. Apple-blossoms are not any prettier than my flakes, do you think they are? And there is that great ugly barn. Can't you blow a hanging drift over that end so as to hide where the roof extends? There, stupid, that's too much."

o much."

But she laid a few more flakes here and a few sere until the old barn became beautiful.

Don't you like it?" she asked, looking at se Wind.

said he with a laugh, pointing to the farmer chopping wood.

"On the just and the unjust," she murmured, and she lay a light coat of feathers on the old man's back.

"Looks more like an angel now than he ever will again," said the Wind.

Then they trudged along the road, she covering them and all the fields about. The short stubble and the corn-stalks that still peeped up through her last visit she tenderly hid under the soft white sheet she spread over them. As her confidence grew in her brother, she scattered her flakes faster and wider and deeper, and filled all the air with the waving and rust-ling of her skirts.

and filled all the air with the waving and rustling of her skirts.

"Do you know I think it would be good fun
to block up all the roads?" ane asked.

"You can't do it," said he.

"I don't know," she said doubtfully. "I
think I can. I can send down a good many
flakes in a day."

"Yes, but there are a good many roads, and
the only way to block them up is to let me blow
the snow out of the fields. I could do it, but
you can't."

you can't."

"Will you let me try?" she asked.

"Oh! you can try till the cows come home, but you'll fail."

No big brother has any confidence in his little sister. ster.

The Snow was plucky, like a good many palefaced and plucky little women, and she made
up her mind to try. So she shook out her
dress, and faster and thicker, and thicker and
faster the flakes came down. The sky and the
world were full of them. They no longer fell
soft and moist as in the earlier morning. She
knew what to do, and she divided them up and
sent them down swifter. It was a brave undertaking, and slowly the world disappeared under
her efforts. The people who had looked upon
her visit in the morning as one of her ordinary
shopping occasions began to wonder. The
flakes arose in high banks before them. Long
ridges marked where fences had gone down, and
houses looked like snow-balls with bright little
windows in them.

I think I can block the streets of the city,

indows in them.
"I think I can block the streets of the city, too," said she.
"No, you can't do that. Too many shovels and men and horses and wagons for that," he replied.

"No, you can't do that. Too many shovels and men and horses and wagons for that," he replied.

"Any way I'm going to try," she said, for she gained courage as she looked back at her work in the country.

She han laid a good foundation early, but now she commenced in earnest.

"I knew I could," she exclaimed gleefully, as the raised a wall around the town.

"That's nothing," said the Wind. "Wait till you try the inhabited streets."

Then the people grew more and more amazed. What could be the matter with the Snow! She had never been so resolute before. If a man came out with a shovel, she covered him up. She saw snow-plows on the street-car lines, and also opened her treasure-box on them. The cars persisted in running, and she swept her icy sakes in at the ill-fitting windows, and poured them down the backs of the passengers' necks. If a conductor took off his matten to punch a fare, she filled the mitten full. She picked out her slipperiest takes and laid them on the road-beus and tracks, and the horses slipped and stumbled. She put hard packages on the frogs of the tracks, so the switches wouldn't turn, and laughed with delight as a limits-car started for light win Chicago avenue, and a Madison-street bunned off for Riverside by way of Ogden arenue. It was famous fun for ner, but she noticed that people got along, though with diffaculty. Then harder and swifter yet she poured down the flakes. It was in dead carnest then. The cars and snow-plows and wagons and people went stumbling along, and she pelted them. It had become a territue contest between the world and the Snow.

"Better block up the lake, hadn't you?" asked

It had become a terrible contest between the world and the Snow.

"Better block up the lake, hadn't you?" asked the wind, with a grin.

But she was too much out of breath to answer him. Her eyes filled with terrs, and iroso as they fell. She was terribly in carnest, this poor little Snow. She had attempted something, and she hated to be laughed at. She night have answered back spitefully, but the wind had restrained himself so well, and been so indulgent to her that she disliked to say anything unkind to him. She is a warm-hearted little creature, the Snow. Her cold hands terrify to that. She wouldn't say anything, but

she went to work all the harder. By-and-by her eyes began to brighten. Some of the side-streets in out-of-the-way places had become impassable. If she could onlywork a little harder? But she had almost taxed her strength to its limit. She might keep up the shower of white stars, but she could not make them any faster. Down they came leaden while high up and turning white as they neared the carth. They hid the clouds, and the air was smoky with them. Voices sounded strangely as they discussed the prospect. Along the fronts of the houses she had hung festoons of rifts to match the huge white caps of the roofs. On the gratings she had laid deep, narrow rows. The plates over the coal-holes, she had covered, and, as now anothen a human being sat down and slid across them, she patiently covered them again, for the coal-hole plates look ugly on the snowy landscape.

All of a sudden she saw the streets were crowded, and a larger number of cars than ever. "Oh! what does this mean?" she asked in a terrified voice.

"It is 6 o'clock," said the Wind, looking at

"Oh! what does this mean?" she asked in a terrified voice.

"It is 6 o'clock," said the Wind, looking at his watch, "and the people are going home."
"I am so tired," she moaned.
The Wind flopped his arms to warm his hands, and shook the flakes off his shoulders, but said nothing.

She struggled on a little longer, and then looked so faint and weary that the big Wind pitted her. pitied her.
"1've kept my promise, haven't I?" he asked,

bluntly.
"Yes, you have; you've done splendialy,"

"Yes, you have; you've done splendialy," she replied.

"Now, sissy, I'll tell you what it is. You mean welf enough and have worked hard, but, like a good many little girls, you have wasted your strength without accomplishing anything. Do you know that the flakes you have sent down on this big city alone are enough in number to block every road in the State! Well, they are. But you've scattered them too much. Look at the parks; look at the housetops; look at the lots and gardens; look at the lake shore. Now that isn't where you wanted them. You ought to have dropped them all in the streets, and nothing in the world could have got through."

"But the big city wouldn't have looked so pretty," she pleaded.

"Fretty be—be hanged!" for he wouldn't say anything worse in the presence of his little sister. "What have you got to do with pretty! It's mischief you want. I'll fix this thing for you."

"No. I won't. I'll fix it. Take care of yourself."
"Wind, Wind, wait a moment. You won't take it from anywhere but the vacant blaces, will you? And you'll leave some to cover up the dark ground? Don't spoil the trees, whatever you do. Now will you be careful?"
"Yes, yes, ves, careful as an oid woman with corns. Now I'm off," and he kissed his pretty sister kindly, and was away in a jiffy.
"Wind! Wind!"
"What do you want?" he yelled, a mile off.
"Come here, dear, a minute, won't you! Just a minute, please."

minute, please."
He came stamping back and looked at her.
"Well!" he asked.

a minute, picase."

If came stamping back and looked at her.

"Well?" he saked.

"Is my hat on straight?"

He told her, and away he went.

"I am to keep on sending down flakes," she said to herself, "but I'm awfully afraid he'il spoil all my houses, and barns, and trees. I wish I was strong like he is; but he's so careless. If I were a Wind instead of a Snow. I could do things so nicely. I wish I was a Wind."

She dropped the white stars more slowly than she had before, for there was no need of the extra exertion. The people in the streets looked up and thought she was going to stop. The cars went faster, and the snow-plow men brightened up wonderfully.

All of a sudden there was a wonderful commotion. The streets were filled with clouds of snow. The housetops poured down their loads, and huge moving drifts whirled through the air and flopped down in the streets. From every quarter, almost, they came, and they whirled and eddied in the air, and fell just behind the snow-plows. From the parks and the open lots and vacant spaces came great mountains that scattered up and down through the thoroughfares. Great drifts arose, and ran out from the sidewalks across the tracks. The horses on the cars grew from two to four, and they worked and tugged through the nasses of flakes, and made but sorry progress. Down from the prairies of the northwest came more and even larger contributions. Country drifts, round and fat, came howling and laughing, and descended upon the city as the country people, round and fat, do at Exposition times. Away from the tracks, the streets were goon filled. The drifts wereplaced adroitly, and crossed each other at odd and annoying angies. They rose higher and higher, and, when they topped above their brethren in other avenues, they were marched over to equalize the files, as a regiment is made up before parade. The cars thinned out. The people had been driven into their homes, and massive white walls arose before their gates to keep them in. A few who struggled along were half blinded by the th each shred armed with pointed particles along the sides. as a South Sea Islander's sword is armed with shark's teeth. And the sharpedged shreds cut and rasped, until those who had thought to brave the storm were driven in. The Wind howled, and roared, and wnistled at his work. He dug down deep under huge banks, and, lifting them bodily, sent them whizzing through the air. He tore lurking drifts from under fences, and dashed them into the streets. Wherever he found rifts comfortably situated, he rooted them out ruthlessly with shricks and screams, and scattered them up and down the tracks. Where the plows had piled the flakes beside the road-beds, he turned them over back again, until the whole town lay engulfed in a huge white sea.

The little Snow clapped her hands with delight.

"Isn't that splendid? Isn't he brave and strong?" she exclaimed.

She looked down and saw her brother under her rolling a huge cloud of flakes along.
"Put that on the Ogden avenue track!" she exclaimed.

He dropped it there and pushed his cap back

exclaimed.

He dropped it there and pushed his cap back from his eyes. The last car went over that line just before his arrival.

"Have they all stopped running?" asked the

"Not yet, but they will," he said.

"Are you tired, dear!" she asked.

"Not J. Too much fun. We don't get out every day in the year. Are you tired!"

"Oh! no. I can stay as long as you, and I think we had better finish up."

And at it they went again. And the Snow dropped the flakes, and the Wind gathered them up and put them where they would do the most good. North Side, West Side, and South Side alike were treated. The cars struggled along for awhile, and then gave it up, and the landscape was a broad sheet of soft white snow.

And, offering his arm to his little sister, the Wind took her up and down the land, and whereever they went the world disappeared.

THE BALLEGADS.

And, offering his arm to his little sister, the Wind took her up and down the land, and wherever they went the world disappeared.

THE RAILROADS.

The fearful snow-storm which prevailed in this section all day yesterday interfered materially with the railroads leading out of the city. The roads to the East suffered more than those leading West and South. The storm extended over the whole length of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads, and these two lines had the most difficulty in getting their trains through. The train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern which should have arrived at 90 clock yesterday morning did not get here until after 10 clock p. m. yesterday. The other trains were also many hours behind time. The trouble is said to be due less to the snow on this line than to the difficulties experienced on the New York Central. This road is said to be suffering very severely from the heavy snow all along its line, and its passenger-trains are delayed from twelve to fifteen hours. Two of the four tracks, it is stated, had to be abandoned for the present. The freighttrains on this road are running very irregularly, and an immense amount of freight is awaiting shipment to the West at New York.

The Michigan Central was also considerably "put out" by the snow. The storm was terrific along its entire line, and, as a matter of course, the trains were all behind time, yet they managed to plow through in good shape. The most trouble on this road was experienced between Kalamazoo and Niles. The 5 o'clock afternoon train left on time, but how long it remained on time, but how long it remained on time is not known. The 9 o'clock evening train was withdrawn, it being thought unsafe to send it out. No freight trains were run during the night, and only a few during the day.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Baltimore & Ohlo Railroads claim to have suffered but little irom the storm, as the snow did not extend far down their mosts. Yet their trains arrived more or less behind ti

extra gangs of laborers. The incoming trains were but little behind time.

The Chicago & Alton Raliroad suffered much from the snow between here and Odell. South of the litter point it was raining. The principal trouble was at Brighton, just outside the city limits. Here the snow drifted very badly, and a gang of men had to be keep continually at work keeping the track clear. The passenger trains, however, kept on coming and going as usual. The freight trains were withdrawn for the night.

The Illinois Central had also to battle much with drifts near Calumet and Kensington, but the trains came through without much delay. On the main line of this road there was also considerable trouble from snow, and there was a bad drift near Freeport, Ill. On the Iowa line it did not begin to snow until the afternoon, when the storm burst forth with great violence. A dispatch received by General Manager Tucker at about 1 o'clock p. m. stated that it was growing intensely cold. At Pembina and Fort Garry the thermometer showed some fifty degrees below, with the wind blowing in this direction. From this it is surmised by railroad men that this storm would be followed by a regular "blizzard," and they were expecting more trouble from this source than from the snow-storm which prevailed yesterday.

There was but little snow on the Chicago, Burlington & Quingy Railroad beyond Aurora. But between that point and this city the storm was in full blast, and the trains experienced considerable difficulty in getting through the drifts. The principal trouble was near Hiusdale. The Omaha express train was half an hour behind. The other trains came in nearly on time. All the trains on this road left on the usual time.

All the trains on this Policago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rallroads was very severe as far as Milwaukee, but beyond that point they claim to have experienced but little trouble. The trains on these roads which arrived during the day were nearly on time.

the parks; look at the housetops; look at the lots and gardens; look at the lake shore. Now that isn't where you wanted them. You ought to have dropped them all in the streets, and nothing in the world could have got through."

"But the big city wouldn't have looked so pretty," she pleaded.
"Pretty be—be hanged!" for he wouldn't say anything worse in the presence of his little sister. "What have you got to do with pretty? It's mischief you want. I'll fix this thing for you."

"How?" she asked, brightening up.
"You just keep on snowing, but don't tire yourself, and I'll go around to the northwest and blow the stuff in from the prairies and fields, and fill up these roads so quick you won't know them."

"But you'll blow the flakes off my houses and trees and spoil it all."
"No, I won't. I'll fix it. Take care of yourself."
"Wind, Wind, wait a moment. You won't take it from anywhere but the vacant places, will you! And you'll leave some to cover up the dark ground? Don't spoil the trees, whatever you do. Now will you be careful!"
"Yes, yes, yes, careful as an old woman with corns. Now I'm off," and he kissed his pretty sister kindly, and was away in a jiff.
"What do you want?" he yelled, a mile off.
"Orms here, dear, a minuie, won't you! Just as a street-car never jumped the track without giving occasion for more or less profanity during the efforts of the conductor, driver, and a few strong-backed passengers to, so to speak, put it on its fect again; so, when the cumbersome snow-plow flies the track and lands itself just as far on the opposite side as it is possible to go, the very air would be blue, if it wasn't for the snow, with oaths. Then, again, the iron shovels on the sides of the plow must be managed so as not to interiere with the passage of the cars. Whenever it hoves in sight of a passing car, up goes the plow next to the car, and the latter passes in safety. At least it is so in theory. In practice it is occasionally the other way, and the man who is set to guide the plow and bring it in safety to a haven of rest—the stable—neglects his duty, the inside shovel collides with the wheels of the car, and, as both are under considerable headway, there is a sudden breaking and snapping, and the company enters up in its books another item under the head of expense.

In the track of that snow-plow follows a gang of laborers, who, with shovels and coarse, heavy brooms, complete its work. They are generally cheap laborers, any number of whom can always be found in the vicinity of any car-stable, only too willing to undertake any job at almost any price. But, be their pay ever so small, it is another item in the expense account.

But more important still is the item of wear and tear to the stock and the cars. So great is this wear and tear on the stock that the railway companies, realizing the importance of this item, usually take off a number of their cars and "double-up" the stock on the rest. But even then the strain on the poor brutes is something to fill the breast of a member of the S. P. C. A. with righteous indignation, but of which the ordinary street-car passenger is in blissful ignorance. Where the stock is not "double-up," as is the case on some of the roads, the strain is of course increased.

Then, again, the receloits fell off. To b

ging just so much dead weight, comparatively speaking, and even when they are full, what conductor, in whose make-up there is anything of the average mortal clay, can resist the temptation to "knock down," made all the stronger by the unlimited facilities which an over-crowded car affords?

by the unlimited facilities which an over-crowded car affords?

PRIVATE WORS.

So much for the expenses of the street-car companies. But the private citizen also has his own peculiar wees. He is allegred to pay a small boy an exorbitant price for cleaning the snow. off his pavement, and, perchance, by the next morning has to employ the same or another small boy to remove the deposit of the night's snowfall. Or, he may summon all his fortitude and go forth in propria person and clean his own pavement. Or, wiser still, as he thinks, he may and very often does sternly resolve to let the snow take care of itself, with the reflection that the police may not come around with a request to remove obstructions. But sometimes he is wrong in his supposition. The policeman cannot always be depended upon to fail in his duty, and the prudent citizen is informed that he must either have that pavement cleaned or pay the usual legal fine for the non-performance of his duty. Then he pays a boy more to clean off the accumulations of two or three days than he would have paid had he attended to it sooner. On the supposition that there are in the neighborhood of 50,000 residences and places of business in Chicago, and that the proprietors of one-half of them pay somebody for doing the work in sums ranging from 15 cents to 50 cents, and in some cases even \$1 for an unusually large pavement and yard, the reader can form some idea of the amount of expense incurred in this particular.

At THE CRIE.

The following dispatch to The Tribune.

The CRIE, can. 10—6:30 p. m.—Another fearful storn has visited this section of the country.

The following dispatch concerning matters at the Crib explains itself:

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

The Crib., san. 1.—2-530 p. m.—Another fearful storm has visited this section of the country. Although it does not show its fury and detrimental effects at the Crib to the extent of the storm I described in my dispatch of the 12th lint., yet it is a fiercer storm. The temperatures off pere are: Air, 22 deg.: water, 32 deg. Wind, east northeast, and blowing fifty miles per hour. Barometer 28.9, and just commenced rising. Very heavy fields of ice are coming toward shore, and are filling up this portion of the lake; it has an average thickness of five feet. The tide, or ievel of the lake, is very high, being 3.0 feet above the city. The Crib does not shake as much as it did in the previous storm, there being suca large quantities of ice that will not allow the soa to rise. Everything is O. K. here.

ELSEWHERE.

GALENA, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, III., Jan. 15.—A blinding snow-storm from the northeast has been prevailing in this section all day to-day, blocking up the wagon-roads leading to the city and placing an effectual embargo on traffic of nearly every de-scription. The snow is now nearly twenty inches on a level. The narrow-guage railroad running from Galena to Platteville is impassable owing to the heavy drifts.

MENDOTA, II.L.

Repetal Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MENDOTA, III., Jan. 15.—Another fearful snow-storm has been raging here all day, and the snow is being drifted in such piles as to almost render it impossible for trains to keep most render it impossible for trains to keep anything like good time. The east and northbound trains experience great difficulty in getting through the cuttings. The 4 o'clock train caught up with the noon train past Aurora, and the accommodation due here from Chicago the accommodation due here from Chicago at 8:15 did not arrive till 10:20, and still it drifts

without cessation. HYDE PARK, II.L.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, III., Jan. 15.—The storm is blocking all the roads. The 4:30 and 5:35 trains from Chicago were over one hour late. Part of the passengers got off at Twenty-second street to get a sleigh, and had no sooner left then the train started and come through all right.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

BLOOMINGTON, IL

much. Railroad cuts are siled full, trains are delayed, and travel is impeded.

DUBUQUE.

Special Diagnoich to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, i.a., Jan. 16.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here to-day. The streets are blockaded, and trains are all delayed and behind time. On the branch road trains are abandoned, and if the storm continues five hours longer all trains will be blocked. About eight or ten inches of snow has fallen, but the wind is now blowing, and all the cuts will probably be drifted before morning.

RECKUE, i.a., Jan. 18.—A violent snow-storm, accompanied by a strong wind from the west, has prevailed here this afternoon and evening. A freight-train is snowed in on the Keckuk & Des Moines Railroad, and the night passenger-trains on that road have been abandoned on account of the snow. The snow is drifting badly.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 15.—A heavy snowstorm prevails here, having continued without
much cessation since before daylight this morning. At noon it raised a little, but commenced
snowing again almost immediately, and continued until 8 o'clock to-night. It is clear at 9.

The snow is hard and dry, and drifts easily.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Stoux City, Ia., Jan. 15.—A regular "blizzard" has been in progress over this section
since early this morning. The snow on the railroads is considerably drifted, and trains delayed. The thermometer to-night is sixteen below
zero, and going lower. It has now stopped
snowing, and the wind has subsided.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. Ia., Jan. 15.—The heavier COUNCIL BLOVPS, I.a., Jan. 15.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season visited this section to-day. Trains on all the roads centering here are late, but all are expected to get through except the Chicago & Northwestern, which is reported snowed in at some point west of Boone. The storm is general in its character, extending over Iows, Nebraska, and portions of Kanasa and Missouri. JANESVILLE, WIS.

Missouri.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 15.—Snow commenced falling at 5 o'clock this morning, and up to 8 p.m. continues unabated. The wind blows hard from the north, drifting the snow bally. Fully fourteen inches has already fallen. Trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Rallroad are about two hours late.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—A blinding snowstorm has been raging all day, some eight inches having fallen, which has drifted badly. All of the trains have been delayed, the Milwaukee train making the best time, taking two engines for three coaches, and reaching the city only an hour and forty-five minutes behind. It is feared a number of trains will be unable to reach the city.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

reach the city.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 15.—A terrible snow-storm has prevailed here to-day since 10 o'clock this morning, obstructing business of all kinds, and delaying trains many hours. A foot of snow has already fallen, and the storm still continues.

still continues.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—The late snow-storm has so completely blockaded the Eastern roads that no live stock has been sent from this point for the Eastern market since Pridsy. The New York Central Railroad Company will probably not ship before Thursday, in case no further detentions are experienced by storms, as the buik of their stock-cars are snowed-in on the side-tracks of the road.

Ou the Eric Road the shipments will be very light for some few days, on account of the shortage of cars and the heavy condition of the road.

road.

At East Buffalo yards there are 200 cars of cattle, sixty of hogs, and thirty-five of sheep. Western stock generally is arriving from twenty to twenty-four hours behind time, and in back

to twenty-four hours behind time, and in bad condition.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—The continued hard weather interferes greatly with the transit of both the American and Canadian railways. A New York train which arrived to-day was forty-eight hours on the road, while a Delaware and Hudson River train was canceled altogether.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—Terrible snow-storm all day. Trains all behind, with doubts of getting through to-night. Street cars blockaded.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

The universal fall of snow with long-continued cold weather has disabled nearly all lines of railroad running into this city. The Kansas Pacific & Santa Fe trains from the West are entirely out of time. From this cause many members of the State Legislature are unable to reach Topeka, and the work of the session has thereby been considerably retarded. The west train on the Southwestern is snowed in.

RAGING FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 15.—About an inch of rain has fallen here since yesterday afternoon. This forenoon a heavy fog suspended river business It is clear to-night, and immense quantities of ice are coming down the river. At 7 o'clock the wind is rising, and if it gets high some danger is apprehended. The gorges up the Ohio and its tributaries seem to have broken, and a lively time is anticipated on the rivers. AT MADISON, IND.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15, via Madison Ind., Jan. 15.—It rained and sleeted all night Ice in the river is very heavy. The steamer Bannock City is destroyed. No other damage to boats in the Kentucky River as far as known Twelve barges have been carried away from this city, and over 100 barges have passed in the ice

since daylight. The man John McLaughlin, carried away fro Cincinnati at 10 o'clock yesterday morning on a coal-barge, has just been rescued from a cake of floating ice by a party of men near the Mammoth Cave Park House. He left the barge at daylight, tried to reach the shore on ice, but failed, and has since been floating on a small ice-floe.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15 .- The present break-up of ice in the river has been one of the most dis astrous on record, not only at this place but at almost every point between here and Pitts-burg. The lowest estimated damage here is \$250,000; the highest, \$400,000. The heaviest losses seem at this writing to be with the coal dealers. There were seventy-five loaded and 150 empty barges sunk or carried away from landings, at this place. Most of those not ac-tually sunk have been left in such a condition that nothing can be done for them, and they will be eventually lost.

PERSONS SWEPT AWAT.

It is not certainly known whether there was any loss of life attending the break-up at this point, though a number of barges that were swept away had men aboard who have not since been heard from. Two of the boats, half barge and half cottage, which were used as family habitations, were carried away. The father and son on one of them escaped to shore on the moving ice, and the rest were eventually rescued

at points below the city.

When the wreck of the steamer Calumet was swept away, Capt. Dugan and mates were aboard, but made their escape by jumping on the Golden City, when the wreck reached that

The small propeller Mocking-Bird and steam Naomi were sunk late last evening. The steam-er Alexander Kendall, which was sunk below

er Alexander Kendall, which was sunk below the city, had a cargo of merchandise from Cincinnati, valued at \$10,000, which will prove a total loss. The Cincinnati and Maysville packet, Handy, also sunk, valued at \$4,000, owned by Capt. Pennywit.

DAMAGES.

The following estimated damages by the movement Saturday night are made: Coal dealers—Watters' Landing, \$20,000; Steward's Landing, \$5,000; Crail & Wells' Landing, \$2,000; Walmer's Landing, \$20,000; Samuel Brown, \$14,000; Queen City Elevator, \$30,000; Colhier & Budd, \$3,000; Zlumnerman, \$6,000; salt barges, \$8,000; Licking River, \$7,000; two produce boats, \$3,000. The river, this morning, is still fall of floating ice, some of it quite heavy. There is a drizzling rain.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—Rain the entire forenoon. The river is rising slowly; the ice is running heavy. The river men believe the worst is passed. Up to 2 o'clock p. m., no damages were reported. The coal ficets at Pumpkin Patch are all safe, and the loss on the Indiana shore mostly on empty barges and timber from Barmore & Howard's ship-yards, ferry-

THE SCHNE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—The gorges above are all broken, and the river is full of ice. The only steamer damaged thus far is the Peytona. She had a hole knocked in her side by ice, and is now supposed to be sinking.

The river is rising at the rate of two inches an hour.

an hour.

Louisville, Kv., Jan. 15.—It is said that some similar to that presented by the Ohio s an hour.

Louisville, Kv., Jan. 15.—It is said that a scene similar to that presented by the Ohio at this point to-day was never before witnessed. Rain fell all day, and the fog was so thick that one could scarcely see an object 100 feet away. The wharf was lined with people all day. The gorged ice, varying in size from a wheel-barrow to a circus-tent, floated down the river and over the falls the entire day, stretching from the Kentucky to the Indiana shore as far up and down the stream as the eye could reach. The noise made by the ice as it proceeded over the falls resembled very much that heard at Niagarra; and of the two scenes the one here is said be equally as grand. The grandeur of the scene was increased by parts of steamboats, dozens of barges, flat-boats, rafts, logs, lumber, and many other kinds of perishables, all heaped together, and floating swiftly on with the ice. Part of the steamer Bannock City passed over the falls. Another report states that a barge containing five men crying for help also went over. The damage here is, singular to say, very small, not more than seven barges having been injured and lost, and no steamers whatever, except the Peytona, in whose side a hole was knocked this morning. The Henderson packets are all at Portland in good condition. The Thompson Dean lies in the mouth of the canal and proposes to go South to-day. At the present writing, 16 o'dlock, the river is still rising, with a light rain falling.

THE ALLEGHENY.

Pittsburg, Jan. 15.—The river is rising. It

ing, 10 o'clock, the river is still rising, with a light rain falling.

THE ALLEGHENT.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.—The river is rising. It has been raining hard and steadily since morning. Weather warm and wind high. The Allegheny River at Oil City is still closed. It has been raining all the afternoon, but there are no signs of a break-up yet. The ice will probably come out of the Youghiogheny to-night.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Randolph gorge, which extended to above Fort Pillow, broke yesterday, and fields of ice commenced passing here last night, and are still running. This leaves an open river to Cairo. River rose three feet since dark last night.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16-1 a. m.-In the in force, colder and clear or clearing weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.

6:55a. m. 29.76 26 88 N. E. fresh ... Lt. snow 11:18a. m. 20:66 24 103 N. brisk. ... Hy snow 2:00p. m. 29.58 25 105 N. brisk. ... Hy snow 3:55p. m. 29.52 24 100 N. brisk. ... 53 17, snow 9:00p. m. 29.52 25 100 N. brisk. ... 53 17, snow 10:18p. m. 29.66 24 103 N. brisk. ... 27 Hy snow Alpona 20.80 14 N. fresh 17 Lt. snow Buffalo 28.48 21 N. E. brisk 14 Sicet. Cestion 20.80 12 N. E. brisk 18 Sicet. Cestion 20.40 21 Calin. 28 Cloudy. Cestion 20.41 21 N. E. fresh 28 Cloudy. Science 20.42 28 N. E. fresh 28 Cloudy. Crand Haven 29.66 15 N. E. brisk 27 Lt. snow Marqueste 30.05 1 N. W. brisk 27 Cloudy. Milwancec 28.81 9 N. brisk 65 Hy. snow Port Huron 28.54 19 N. E. brisk 65 Hy. snow Tolego. 50.45 24 N. E. fresh 22 Cloudy.

CRIME.

MUST HANG.

peals to-day refused to grant a stay of execu-tion in the case of Daniel Price, the negro mur-derer, who was sentenced to be hanged at War-renton, Mo., on Thursday next. The case was brought here on appeal from the Warren Circuit Court. The grounds of the exception were that the panel from which the jury was selected was not composed entirely of qualified jurors, and that the Court refused to instruct the Prosecuting-Attorney to designate which of the courts he would go to trial in. The indictment contained three counts: one alleging that the murder was effected by blows with an ax; another, that it was done by a stab with a knife: and the third, that the victim was thrown in the river. The Court decides that, as the charge was murder in the first degree, it matters not how the deed was committed, as long as the proof is conclusive of the fact. The rule in this State is that where a party is indicted for different degree upon which he relies, but where all the counts are for a single degree the trial can proceed on all the counts. Price killed a man named Samuel Taylor on the 20th of July, last year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET. Ill., Jan. 15.—Michael G. Enright, by Gov. Beveridge a short time ago, after serv by Gov. Beveridge a short time ago, after serving about ten months of a five years' sentence from this county for mayhem, was arrested by Sheriff Noble this afternoon, and is now locked up in the County-Jail. There are two indictments against him, one for mayhem and the other for an assault with intent to murder, which were stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate, at the time of his conviction.

ADMITTED TO BAIL. Special Dispetch to The 2 ... 3ne.
DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—William Woolridge, who has been confined in the County Jail for several months, charged with the murder of Conrad Shock, near Oakwood, this county, in the latter part of the year 1875, was brought be-for his Honor, Judge O. L. Davis, to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to ball.

MURDEROUSLY INCLINED. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—George Krick, German, aged 61, after many times threatening the life of his wife and son, attempted Saturday night to execute his threats by shooting at them. The son used an ax on the father's head, inflicting, probably, fatal injuries. The son at once surrendered himself at the police-station.

MAIL-BAG STOLEN. MAIL-BAG STOLEN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—A United States mailbag was discovered to-day in the express-office here by the agent and sent to New York. It had been stolen while in transit from Philadelphia to Boston, and contained drafts and checks to the amount of \$44,301.

CASUALTIES.

TOO MUCH STEAM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—This morning the steam-heating pipe in the music store of Van Schaick, Andrus & Co., in Durley Block, burst, between 5 and 6 o'clock, when steam was turned on. By the escape of steam the store was filled and terrible destruction wrought among the pianos, organs, and other instru-ments; also, oil-paintings, sheet-music, and small goods. The total damage is estimated at between \$2,000 and \$3,000, which Judge David Davis, owner of the block, will be called upon

ASHTABULA.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—A Leader special from Ashtabula says the Coroner's jury assembled at 3 p. m., and recalled Joseph Tomlinson. He had examined the wrecked bridge since the accident, and found evidence in the angle-blocks are of the praces had alipped out of place that some of the braces had slipped out of place before list painted, some of them as much as three inches. He says the braces should have been so fastened to the angle-blocks that this could not have happened.

ACCIDENTS TO WOODSMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 15.—A man name East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 15.—A man named Patterson, 25 years old, employed in J. 8. Tay-lor's camp at Wright's Station, was killed to-pay by a falling tree. Deceased was unmarried, and halls from Canada. Another man, name not ascertained, was seriously, if not intally, injured by a roiling log at Chapman's lumber-camp on the Tittabawasse to-day.

FATAL EXPLOSION. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—By the explosion of an engine-boiler this morning at Richfield, Heunepin County, John D. Layman and son Lucius were killed instantly. George Bradbury was severely injured.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Two laborers were tilled and three wounded by an accident at East Suffalo to a New York Central working train.

FOREIGN.

he Powers Submit Their Final Propositions to the Porte.

The Old Programme Modified in Several Instances.

It Still Retains the Provision for an International Commission.

ment of Provincial Governors. The Russian Army Reported to Be in

Also the Clause Regarding the Appoint-

Excellent Condition. Rupture of the Anglo-American Cable of 1866 Hea

the Irish Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is said that Nubar Pasha, who retired from the head of the Egyp-tian Ministry last year, has accepted the Porte's offer of the Governorship of Bulgaria.

THE LAST CHANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Constau-tinople says at to-day's sitting of the Confer-ence the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of

thinone says at to-day's sitting of the Conterence the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of his European colleagues, communicated to the representatives of the Porte the last proposals of the Powers, whose demands were reduced and softened. The gendarmerie, the divisions of Bulgaria into two provinces, the restriction of Turkish troops to certain places, are not mentioned in the propositions submitted to-day. The previous propositions submitted to-day. The previous propositions for an International Commission, and making the appointment of Governors of provinces subject to the consent of the Powers,

ARE CONSIDERABLY MODIFIED.

In addition to the concessions, the cession of Zwornik to Servia is left in suspense. The proposals for the aggrandizement of Montenegro are reduced to the limits which the Porte has signified its willingness to accept. Thus all the contested points are relinquished by the Powers except the Commission of Supervision and appointment of Governors, and even these points are much altered. The Powers now propose that the appointment of Governors of provinces be subjected to their approval only during the next five years, and that, instead of an International Commission, a mixed body. composed of Europeans and that, instead of an International Commission, a mixed body, composed of Europeans and Turks, be established.

After making his communication, Lord Salisbury announced that if the Porte did not agree to the proposals now made, he had instruc-

Sir Henry Eliott said he also had been in-structed in that event to withdraw, and leave the British Embassy in care of a Charge d'Affaires. All the other European Plenipotentiaries in succession made similar declarations, some of them laying stress on the fact that it was the Porte's interest to accept the proposals. Safvet Pasha replied. He expressed regret that the decision of the Powers should require him to refer the matter to the Porte before him to refer the matter to the Porte before giving a final answer, but he would say he did not think it possible for Turkey to yield upon the questions relative to concession of supervision and appointment of Governors, those proposals, which affect the independenc of the Porte, having

ALREADY SHEN REJECTED.

The Porte, however, would examine the communication and reply definitely thereto at the next sitting.

The Conference will reassemble on Thursday if the Turkish answer is then ready, but it is

The Conference will reassemble on Thursday if the Turkish answer is then ready, but it is more than probable that the meeting will not take place until Saturday. In the meanwhile the Grand Council of One Hundred and Eighty, composed of all the great dignitaries of State, will meet to decide upon the answer.

LONDON, Jan. 16.-A Berlin correspondent the Times says the reason each Plenipotentiary made a separate declaration to the Porte at yes terday's sitting of the Conference was to pre-vent Russia's future acts from being represent ed as undertaken in behalf of all Europe.

SERVIA.

A Belgrade telegram to the Times states that breach in the alliance between Russia and Servia. The Anti-Russian party, which favors immediate peace with Turkey, is daily gaining ground. A change of Servian policy, if not of

wia. The Anti-Russian party, which favors immediate peace with Turkey, is daily gaining ground. A change of Servian policy, if not of the Ministry, is not improbable.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A Vienna dispatch in the Times contains a long review of the condition of the Russian mobilized army derived from letters of an impartial foreign officer who traversed the Russian lines from the Pruth to Odessa, and had ample opportunities of observation. The correspondent says the letters give a decided impression that the Russian army, thanks to the two months' armistice, is in far better condition than was generally supposed, and is certainly incomparably fitter to take the field than in any former campaign against Turkey. The principal defect seems to be in vohicles, as those which have been impressed for the service of the army are unsuitable for the formation of a military train. It has therefore been decided to form a regular train of from 8,000 animals have yet been secured. Thus another month or six weeks must pass before the mobilization of the army can be considered really assured. The Roumanian railways would only aid in the Russian advance to the Danube very slightly. In consequence of the difference of gauge and pancity of rolling-stock, it would take forty days to carry the whole Russian army and storas to the Danube. Letters show that although the six army corps, when first mobilized, were considerably below their nominal strength, they are now little, if anything, short of their full number, viz., 240,000 men, It was first intended that four corps should operate on the Danube, and two others defend the Black Sea coast. Now, however, in consequence of the diminution of apprehensions of a Turkish attack on the coast, and unexpected magnitude of the Turkish preparations on the Danube, the two coast corps have been added as a reserve to the army corps.

All stores of clothing and accontrements are now complete, but the ambulance and hospital service is still deficient.

LATES ELECTIONS.

GERMANY.

GERMAN 1.
THE ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Of the 358 elections for the German Parliament, 65 require second elections, 27 are Conservatives, 27 Imperialists, 95 National Liberals, 18 Progressists, 85 Clericals, 10 Social Democrats, 11 Poles, 5 Alestans. Of the Autonomists, 3 belong to the Alsatian Protest party, and 7 adhere to no particular party.

SWITZERLAND, THE POSTAL UNION.

BRENE, Jan. 15.—Brazil, the Dutch and Spanish colonies of Ceylon, and some other British colonies, have joined the Postal Union. The Portuguese colonies, Hong Kong, Japan, and the Argentine Republic have signified their desire to enter the Union.

GREAT BRITAIN. CABLE BROKEN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Directors of the Angio-American Cable Company announce that the cable laid in 1866 was broken on Saturday. The locality of the fault is estimated to be 130 miles from Heart's Content.

AFRICA. A HEATHEN KING ASSETS HIS RIGHTS.

LONDON, Jan. 16—5 a. m.—A dispatch, dated
Cape Town, Africa, Dec. 27, via Madeira, says

permit the occupation by Bri territory which is in dispute and the Transvasi Republic. unopened a letter sent him voy, and has assembled 8.00

MEXICO.

MEATICO.

MATAMORAS NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Matamoras (Mex.)
news has just arrived that Gen. Julian Queraga,
a prominent military officer of the late Laredo
Government, who had retired to his rancho fur
Neuovesion after the flight of Laredo from
the Capital, was shot at Monterey on the lith nst. by the order of Gen. Toevio, a pr

Diaz.

Gen. Labarret, Collector of the Gen. Labarret, Collector of the port, Collector of the port, Collector of the port, Collector of Seal, formerly second in command under Gen Revueltas, and several other officers who would not declare in favor of Diaz, leave here to-day by the schooner for Vera Cruz.

Revueltas' officers continue to enforce the per cent tax by breaking into and plundering stores. To-day they carried off the furniture of a prominent citizen, leaving his family on an empty house.

PAPAL RECEPTION.
ROME, Jan. 15.—The Pope yesterday rece

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Pope yesterday received a deputation of ex-pontifical functionaries, one of whom read an extremely violent address against the Italian Government. The Pope, in replying, gensured the measure contemplated by the Italian Cabinet regarding the Church.

CABINET DISSENSIONS.

A Times dispatch from Rome reports that dissensions have broken out in the Italian Cabinet. Baron Niestera, Minister of the Interior, insists upon the maintenance of a censorship over all political press telegrams. His colleagues dissent, and a modification of the Cabinet may result.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ufacture of Extract Vanilla, beans used in the managed in the mana

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, renteething, softens the gums, reduces on, allays all pain. Sure to regulate to

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disse "Brown's Brouchial Troches," having heir efficacy by a test of many years.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c Golden Opportunity **GREAT ANNUAL** CLEARING SALE

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.

CARSON

Linens & Housekeeping Goods

47-5 All-inen Blesched Table Damass, 47-50.
7-4 Blesched Linen Damasks, ex. heavy, 60c, worth 75.
8-4 Blesched Linen Damasks, ex. heavy, 75c, usual price, 90c.
8-4 Rlesched Linen Damasks, ex. fine, \$1; reduced from \$1.35.
7-4 Loom Diec Table Linens, 30, 40, and
50c; reduced 10 and 15c per yard.
7-4 Loom Damssks, 45c; sold for 60.
7-4 Loom Damssks, 36c; sold for 75.
8-4 Turkey-red Damssks, best washing
colors, 75c.
5-8 Linen Damssk Napkins, \$1 dos; reduced from \$1.35.
Better qualities reduced in same proportion.

5.8 Linen Damask Napkins, \$1 dos; reduced from \$1.25.
Better qualities reduced in same proportion. Good All-Linen Orashes, 5c and upwards. Bargains in Russia Orashes.
Bleached Damask and Linen Huck Towels, heavy and good size, 20 and 25c; reduced one-third.
11-4 Honey-Comb Quilts, 75c; reduced from \$1.
11-4 Marseilles Quilts, \$2.50; reduced from \$3.50.
Best qualities reduced in like proportion. White Piques, 12%, 15, and 20c; reduced one-third.
Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 12%c; formerly 30.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$1.50 pair; reduced from \$4.50.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$3 pair; reduced from \$5.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$5 pair; reduced from \$5.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$5 pair; reduced from \$5.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$5 pair; reduced from \$5.

Hosiery and Underwear.

The Greatest Bargains ever offered in this class of goods.
Ladies' White Merino Patent Hose, Sc a pair; Well worth 30.
Misses' Merino Hose, Sc pair; worth 20.
Children's Fancy Merino Hose, Sc; worth 20.
Men's Shetland Merino '4-Hose, seamless, regular 35c quality for 15c pair, Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers, 25c each; just half price.
Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c; reduced from 75.
Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c; worth \$1.
Men's Scarlet Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1.25, worth \$2.
Men's Tull regular-made White Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1.25, worth \$2.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1.25, cannot be bought elsewhere under \$2.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 25c; would be cheep at 50,
Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, 50c;
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, 50c;

price.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, 50e;
regular price, 75.
All our fine qualities Underwear and Hosiery greatly reduced.

In addition to the above, and the rest of our mammeth stock, a Bankrupt Stock of Ladies' Cloaks, Under Clothing, Corsets, and Hamburg Embroideries will be offered Golden Opportunity!

SOUTHPARK

ASSESSMENT.

FURS 20 Seal and Mink Sacque will be sold at cost to close on the lot. These goods are cour own well-known make J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Mad

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Counter Transactions Limited by the Storm--Clearings, \$3,400,000.

The Produce, Live Stock, and General Markets.

FINANCIAL.

There was not much movement in any department of finances. The severe storm interfered with all kinds of business, and counter transactions, as the clearings show, were limited. The loanable funds are in full use, and for the present the loanable capacity of the banks is limited. The sums in use by packers and grain and provision men is very large, and, added to the demands from mercantile and other sources, have carried the discounter of t cantile and other sources, have carried the dis-count lines of the banks as high as they care to

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the streets rates are 8 per cent and apwards. New York exchange was firm at 75c per \$1,000

The currency movement was light.
Clearings were \$3,400,000.

LOSS OF BANKING CAPITAL IN NEW YORK. If the Bank of Commerce reduce its capital anking capital withdrawn from business in York will be, as we have before shown, \$17, 645,000. But this does not measure the whole damage. It is calculated that the excessive taxa-tion prevalent in New York has produced a de-reciation of 10 per cent in the value of the bank tock of \$7,500,000. The two make a loss to the tate of taxable property of \$25,146,000. This diffects by more than twice the increase of \$11,50,000 in the assessment of 1875, which has pro-unced all the recent trouble.

ILVER-MINING CORPORATIONS AND THEIR STOCKHOLDERS. The Alla Catyornia of the 9th inst. suggests the following means of protecting the stockholders of the silver-mining companies: "It is the reference of the annual reports of the officers, made at the annual meetings of every company to a committee of three respectable and independent stockholders (not brokers, prominent speculators, or members of the ring headed by the principal owners), with instructions to employ experts, examine the reports, and publish their conclusions in the interests of the body of stockholders." It is not he stockholders of mining corporations that alon-need some such protection, but of almost all corneed some such protection, but of almost all corporations whose operations are so large
that their capital is obtained by the sale of
shares to the public. Another most pressing
instance is that of life-insurance policy-holders.
The plan that seems most feasible in this case is,
that a law be passed to allow the policy-holders of
any company, as they are the parties in interest,
to examine its accounts at any time, and in person
or by attorney. If such a law cannot be passed
over the opposition of the companies, let people re-

over the opposition of the companies, let people re-fuse to take policies in companies that do not vol-unteer this right to their policy-holders. THE NEW YORK CONTINENTAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY. The New York Times, referring to the recent de-sion, to which we have already referred, of the

New York Supreme Court, says:
There is now a prospect of getting at the truth in regard to the bankrupt Continental Life-insurance company, its condition, its management, and the intrigues that have been carried on to profit by the misfortunes of its policy-holders. It is impossible to doubt that the original proceedings by which the affairs of, the Company were transferred to a Receiver, appointed at the netance of a single shareholder, were intended, of marily, to avert thorough investigation, and, in the next place, to facilitate the sinister schemes of parties who did not appear in court. We may now hope to have genuine investigation in the interest of the policy-holders and the public. The public are concerned only occause there are matters connected with the business and the alliances of the Continental which should be iragged to light. The policy-holders have something nore tangible at stake. So far, under the Receiver, hey have been ignored, and, being in almost total ignorance of the position of their own funds, they have seen exposed to influence that are neither scrupulous or disinferested. Now let us have the whole truth,

TAXATION AND NATIONAL BANKS. TAXATION AND NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the Committee appointed at the recent meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce to lay before Congress its views about the impolicy of the present taxation of the National Banks: George T. Hope, Gustav Schrab, B. G. Arnold, H. B. Claffin, Martin Bates, James Hasleret, Anson Phelps Stokes, James M. Constable illiam B. Kendall, and A. S. Barnes,

The London Economist, of Dec. 30, has an arti-"The Taxation of Banks in the United

There may be some difference of opinion among conomists as to the expediency and equity of a tax pon the circulation of the banks, the right of notes use being a privilege conferred by the State, from thich the banks derive a profit. But there can be no unestion whatever as to the injustice and injurious nature of the other forms of Government taxation. SAVINGS BANKS.

The recent report of the Bank Commissioners of onnecticut has the following about the savings

Connecticut has the following about the savings banks of that State:

The whole number of savings banks in the State is eighty-six. No new ones have been added the past year. The Workingmen's Five-Cless savings Bank of deposits, has been discontinued, and is in the hands of Agreedyer. The total amount of deposits in the awings banks Oct. I was \$76, 499, 310. 41, being an increase of \$188, 524.

33. The loans ou real estate have increased, and those on personal security have decreased, The loans on State, town, and city bonds have increased \$4, 539, 707.

Ch and on United States bonds \$1,039, 324.90. The whole number of depositors is 303, 514, a decrease of 4, 516. The largest amount due one depositor is \$32, 280.

The Commissioners recommend that no interest be paid on larger deposits than \$1,600, and that deposits left twenty-one years without draft shall cease to draw interest.

THE SILVER AND GOLD BULLION MARKET FOR

1876.
The following review of the bullion market for ast year is made by McCatta & Goldsmid, the Lon-

last year is made by McCatta & Goldsmid, the London brokers:

During the past year the finctuations in the prices of silver has been quite unprecedented. In December, 1873, the price was 58%d, and the absence of any continuous demand for India, combined with large supplies from Germany and an increase in the amount of Council bills, caused a rapid and almost unbroken fall, till in July 49%d was touched. This extremely low rate brought in purchasers from the Continent, and the failure of the silk crop in Italy and the consequent race in the price of China silk so fravorably affected in the price of China silk so fravorably affected in the price of China silk so fravorably affected in the price of China silk so fravorably affected in the price of China silk so fravorably affected in the present month 58%d—the highest price quoted for over two years—was obtained. Since then there has been a progressive improvement, and in the early part of the present month 58%d—the highest price quoted for over two years—was obtained. Since then there has been a considerable relapse, large sales being made yesterday at 56%d, and the price to-day being 56%d, with every prospect of a further rise early in the coming year. Several circumstances have combined to produce an earlier restoration of the value of silver facts that Germany will not have as much saccertained as an oto been as large as was estimated, while the United States Mints have absorbed so largely that a considerable amount was purchased here in November for that quarter. There has likewise been an immense fluctuation in the price of Mexican dollars, following more or less the complex of the silver has been situle export demand for gold, with the exception of some abinates the quotestion reacest sparting from Sod in silvers the quotation reacest sparting from Sod in silvers the quotation reacest sparting from Sod in the price of Mexican dollars, following more or less the considerable amount was purchased or subject the subject of the silver have been about £13,000,00

The imports of gold nave been about £22,000,000, and the exports about £18,000,000.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES OF BALTIMORE.

Although the 6 per cent bonds of Baltimore are now selling at £12, the city was unable to get acceptable bids for a new loan offered on the 2d inst. Its amount was \$5,000,000, the rate of interest 5 per cent, and the bonds were guaranted against all municipal taxation. The bids were all rejected. Only \$1,000,000 was bid for at ½6½ above par. The conservatism of capital on account of the positical complications is said to be one cause of the withholding of better bids.

BUSINESS IN CANADA.

The annual report of Dun. Wiman & Co., of

BUSINESS IN CANADA.

The annual report of Dun, Wiman & Co., of Montreal, shows that 1876 was a harder year to Canadian mercantile interests than that of the panic. In Canada last year one man in every thirty-two in oustness failed; in this country the proportion, bad enough at that, was one in every sixty-nine. The aggregate liabilities, however, were \$3,300,000 less than in 1875. The causes of Canadian hard times have been the failure of the crops, and a general infastion of credit and business like that in the United States.

LONDON BANKERS DISCONTINUING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Union Bank of London has given notice that it will no longer allow interest on customers' monthly balances. During the last year or two of hard times it has been a misfortune for a bank in London, where the practice prevails of paying interest on monthly 1-liances, to receive a large account. Other banks, at is announced, will be composited to follow the eminple of the Union. The

profits of London banking are too small in these GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 10614@10614 in greenback

Stock.

Stock.

Chicago City 7 9 ct. bonds.

Chicago City 7 9 ct. swerage.

Chicago City 7 9 ct. swerage.

Chicago City 7 9 ct. swerage.

Chicago City 7 9 ct. sweering.

Cook County 7 9 ct. bonds.

North Chicago 7 9 ct. bonds.

North Chicago 7 9 ct. bonds.

City Railway, West Side.

City Railway, West Side.

City Railway, West Side.

City Railway, North Side.

Traders' Insurance Company.

Canners of Commerce.

Silver coin, %.

Western Union..... Quicksilver..... Quicksilver pfd..... Pacific Mail......

Michigan Central. 48% A Panama. 122 I Union Pacific, stock. 55 Lake Shore. 54% I Illinois Central, ex. 59% C Cleveland & Pittaburg. 90% I Northwestern. 38 I Northwestern pfd. 59

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Jan. 15.—The foclosing prices at the Stock Exchange
Alpha

Light Light

BY TELEGRAPH.

silver bars are 132% greenbacks, and 124% gold.

ats were active and higher. Governments were active and higher. Raifroad bonds were steady. State securities were quiet. The stock market, early in the day, was gen-

erally strong, and, in some cases, higher, but sub-sequently became weaker and declined, especially for coal stocks and Illinois Central. In late deal-

115% Currency 6a...

STOCKS.

78 C. C. C. & I.
15% New Jersey Cen
22 Rock Island...
225g 84. Paul pro...
25g 84. Paul pro...
25g 84. Paul pro...
25g 84. Paul pro...
25g 85. Paul pro...
25g 86. Paul pro...
2

Caledonia.

St. Silver Hill.

A Exchequer.

St. Savage.

A Exchequer.

St. Segregated Beicher.

To Sigra. Nevada.

To Sigra. Nevada.

To Sigra. Nevada.

To Sigra. Nevada.

The depression of the stock market occasions the usual rumors of failures of brokers and operators, but as yet only two cases are autherticated. Hughes & Co., put and call brokers, have suspended. They claim that their assets exceed their liabilities, and their suspension is temporary.

L. Duncan, of the Pacific Board, has also failed.

FOREIGN.

London, Jan. 15.—Consuls, money and account, 9 5-16.

United States Bonds—'658, 105½; '678, 108½; 10-408, 109; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 90; Erie, 9½; preferred, 18.
Pants, Jan. 15.—Rentes, 1067 37½c.
Pranksport, Jan. 15.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102½.

New 5s, 1021/4.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Jan. 15.—Gold, 107@1071/4.

Sight exchange on New York, 1/4 discount.

Sterling ex-bankers' bills, 5141/4.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Monday, Jan. 15:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning and for the corresponding day last year:

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city con-

sumption: 4, 200 bu wheat, 4, 622 bu corn, 1, 875 bu oats, 5, 519 bu bariey, 1294 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 N.W. wheat, 30 cars No. 2 spring, 9 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (78 wheat); 1

jected do, 2 cars no grade do (15 barley), Total, 471 cars, or 193, 200 bu. Inspected out: 7, 590 bu wheat, 20, 690 bu corn, 2, 190 bu rye, 2, 757

The following were the exports from the four leading scaboard cities of the United States for the dates named:

1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active Monday, and prices on the prominent cereals were higher, while rye was unchanged in PORRIGN EXCHANGE. price, barley lower, and provisions were unsettled and lower. The trading was very largely specula-tive, the shipping movement being restricted by the storm, the scarcity of corn, and the advance in

another column.

A dispatch was received from San Francisco yesterday, by a prominent commission firm of this city, to this effect: "Slight rain at Los Angelos to-day. All appearances of rain now gone. Situation critical."

The market for domestic dry-goods displayed only a moderate degree of activity. The unmistakable upward tendency of prices has attimulated the demand for standard cotton productions, and in prints, drills, ticks, denims, and bleached and brown cottons, there is a liberal and increasing movement, but in other departments of the market there is continued quiet. The grocery trade was fairly active at generally firm prices. Both coffees and sugars are in light supply, and holders were demanding fully previous prices. Rice, coffees and sugars are in light supply, and holders were demanding fully previous prices. Rice, spices, siraps, and tens were also firmly held. There was no marked change in the dried fruit, canned goods, and fish markets. Butter was in fair request, and was without quotable change in values, though low and medium grades were easier, Cheese remains firm and quiet. Leather was dult, and the market shows less strength than a fortnight ago. Bagging was firm. No changes were apparent in oils, paints, cost, and wood.

Lumber was quiet, the severe snow-storm preventing the filling of orders, and reducing trade all round. Wool was quiet and steady. Broom-corn. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 15.—Gold opened at 106% and closed at 106%. Carrying rates 7 to 4. Loans were also made flat at the close.

At London silver is 57%d per ounce. Here

round. Wool was quiet and steady. Broom-corn, hops, and salt were quiet and unchanged. The demand for seeds was moderate, and the market demand for seeds was moderate, and the market strong for prime samples, the supply on sale being small, with the prospect of light receipts for some days in consequence of the anow-storm. Hides were dell and weak owing to the depression of the Eastern markets and the advance in freights. Green fruits remain quiet. The hay market was dull and easy. Game and ponitry, and in fact most kinds of street produce, were quiet, the hard storm raging being a sufficient excuse for buyers to keep off the street. Rail freights have advanced 5c on grain and fourth class, and 10c per bri on flour, being now

fourth class, and 10c per bri on flour, being now 40c on grain and 50c on bulk meats to New York; 45c on grain and 55c for bulk meats to Boston; 36c on grain to Philadelphia, and 35c on do to Baltimore. It is understood that some of the through lines have not yet adopted the new tariff. The demand for cars continues to exceed the sup-ply, which for a few days bids fair to be smaller than usual, as the trains on the several roads have been delayed by the heaviest snow-storm of the

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS received at Chicago Customs Jan. 15, 1877: Louis C. Huck, 2,500 bu bariey; Lill & Bullen, 500 bu received at Chicago Customs Jan. 15, 1877; Louis C. Huck, 2,500 bu bariey; Lill & Bullen, 500 bu barley; North Chicago Rolling-Mill Co., 7 cars Spiegel iron; George Stewart & Co., 100 sacks salt; G. W. Sheldon, 1 case paintings; J. T. Relling & Co., 1 case books; E. Hoffman, 1 case cigars; J. A. Gunzalles, 2 cases cigars. Amount of duties collected, \$2,738.82.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ASSESSMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune. In Sunday's Tribuns you speak of the Board of Trade \$20 assessment, but you don't tell the whole story. The present income of the Board is not only nearly sufficient to defray the current exoverflowing. It has funds till it can't rest, and the reatest trouble which besets every incoming adplus cash, or to so invest it as to make it pay 7 per cent. What "Damn bonsonse," then, as Dundreary would say, for the Board to continue assessing its members from \$30,000 to \$40,000 annasily, simply to invest at 7 per cent, when the members themselves can invest the money at 10 and 20 per cent in their own business. If these assessments are simply made in accordance with custom, let us hope that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will make new customs, and run the Beard upon plain, practical, common-sense principles of supply and demand, drawing upon the members for money only when required and not for purposes of investment. The members need no guardian of this character to aid in placing their money at interest.

RAIN IN CALIPORNIA. plus cash, or to so invest it as to make it pay 7 per

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA. ties much later than the latest rains that have failen in this city. The rainfall in the northern counties has also been much greater. The coast counties seldon suffer for want of moisture, receiving a full complement from the prevailing fogs in seasons of greatest drought. The grain grown in many of the wheat counties is none the worse so far. A gentleman from Coluas County represents the growing grain in that section of the Sacramento Valley to be in a healthy condition. Another gentleman from San Joaquin reports that the farmers in that county will be quite satisfied if they get rain within the next ten days. Horace Davis. Congressing the control of the seasons which strongly resemble the present one. In each of those five seasons the rainfall up to the beginning of the new year was exceedingly light. But after the list of January heavy rains set in, and each of those seasons aggregated twenty inches, resulting, of course, in a bountiful harvest. There has been no variation from the rule, that late rains are also abundant ones. If the rule holds good in the present case, there is no reason for slarm owing to the lateness at which the rainy season set. It is not likely that rain will be delayed much longer, and there is nut comparatively little of the State that cannot aford to wait.

PROVISIONS.

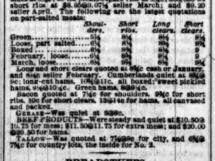
HOG PRODUCTS—Were again speculatively active, but irregular in price, opening strong all around, then weakening rapidly under large offerings, reacting some, and closing at lower figures than were current at the adjournment of the Board Saturday. The receipts of hogs were fair, and prices were a little higher for the raw material, but at the same time the outlook is not hrilliant, packers being disposed to hold off killing for the present, owing to the weakens in the product market. There was very little done for immediate delivery,—this has been the most unfavorable feature of the deal for the last month, though the shipments continue moderate, but censists largely of product purchased hertofore. After all, however, the deal just now is a battle netween the buils and bears. The former have made the most money since the opaning of the season, but the latter have gained strength within the last tendays, and are working hard to force pricus lower. Livery and the season, but the latter have gained strength within the last tendays and are working hard to force pricus lower. Livery and prices were unsettled and irregular, opening firm, then becoming weak, and dropping 32½c per bri. reacting, and dosping more steady as a decline of 1562/7½c per bri as compared with Saturday. Sales were reported of 70 bris cash at \$17.55 to 250 bris selier April at \$18.00 st. 18. Total. 30. 570 bris. The market closed steady of per February; \$17.7246417, 75 selier March; \$17.556818.00 selier April. Lattra prime pork was quoted at \$13.00.

LARD-Was moderately active for delivery after the present mosth,—March being the favorite option.—but prices were irregular, on the whole weak, and we note a decline of 746410c per 100 lbs. Liverpool heing ad per cet lower. Cash was inactive. Sales were reported of 200 to selier January at \$10.05; 2.50 tos salier February; \$11.05611.075 selier January; \$11.05611.075 selier produced of 250 tos selier January; \$10.056; 2.50 tos salier February; \$11.15611.156 tower. Cash was inactive. Sales PROVISIONS.

\$11.25@11.27% seiler March; \$11.45@11.47% seiler April.

MEATS-Were less active and nearly Mc per b lower, though some sales were made early at a slight appreciation on Saturday's prices, short ribs for March seiling at 89.07%, but clothing at 89.02%, 99.9%. There was little done for immediate dailvery—500 but of long and shorts and 500 tes of hams being the only spot sales reported. There were very few orders on the than were current. Sales were reported of 250 tes sweet-pickled hams averaging 16 bs at 9%c; 250 tes averaging 16 bs at 10%c, both cash; 250 tes averaging 16 bs at 10%c, both cash; 250 tes averaging 16 bs seller March on p. t.; 45 bus long clear sides at 8%c; 50 tos rickled spare ribs at 3%c; 900,000 s short rios at \$8.95@9.07% seller March; and \$9.20 seller April. The following are the letset suptations on part-saited means:

Shout-Short Long Short



car No. 1 corn, 11 cars high mixed, 163 cars No. 2, 52 cars new high mixed, 57 cars new mixed, 55 cars rejected (829 corn); 4 cars No. 2 white oats, 3 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars rejected (24 oats); 20 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected do (25 rye); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected of (25 rye); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (15 heats) BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—The market was quiet but firm, sellers not caring to force sales, while buyers confined their purchases to filling positive orders and meeting necessary local wants. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters, partly at \$7.7369.00. 300 bris, springs, partly at \$7.7369.00. Total, 550 bris, The market closed firm at the following range of prices, some lots being held higher: Choice winters, \$7.0008.00; modium winters, \$5.875,90.50; choice spring extras, \$5.20 c. 75: medium do, \$6.364,96.00; shipping extras, \$5.00 (85.50; choice patents, \$7.2500.00; cammon do, \$6.366, .7.25; spring superfines, \$3.7565.00. Rye flour, \$6.256, .50. Buckwheat do, \$6.7567.25.

Brax—Was duil, though in good demand and firm. WHEAT—Was active and variable, but generally strong, an advance of 15/215/c per bu being established. Early in the day the feeling was weak, owing to a runnor that rain was falling in California but this report was not confirmed, and the market reacted dates named:

Wesk end g Week end g Week end g Jan. 13, 77, Jan. 6, 77 Jun. 15, 76, Wheat, bu. 229, 977 311, 511 387, 329 Corn. bu. 683, 168 603, 283 900, 516 Oata, bu. 2, 191 5, 500 Barley, bu. 8, 091 7, 504 Barley, bu. 8, 091 7, 504 Barley, bu. 8, 091 7, 504 Lard, 35, 35, 765, 500 8, 544, 182 2, 248, 391

des 156: and May at 169:0000; cross at 466c bid.
Cash No. 2 ranged at 158: and closed at 456c.
High-mixed core same as No. 2. New high-mixed
quiet at 406:4606c; new mixed at 30c; and rejected at
Sega3540. Cash sales were reported of 50,000 bn No. 2
and high-mixed at 456:6446c; 12,000 bu new highmixed at 464:6456c; 11,200 bu new highmixed at 464:6450c; 11,200 bu ear at 42:6
439c on track. 9,300 bu shelled at 594:641c; 5,200 bu
Tree on bourt at 466:42c. Total, 59,400 bu.

OATS-Were in fair request and sermer.
The market opened easier. but subsequently advanced
under an improved inquiry, in sympathy with
other grading the proposed of the sympathy with
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Short ribs were easier, sales being reported of 100,000 lbs for March at \$8.87%.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.07\(\frac{1}{2}\). 14.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet, and little better than nominal. We quote: Choice green burl, 6\(\pi\)7\(\text{c}\); medium hurl, red tipped, 4\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)5\(\text{c}\); green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5\(\pi\)3\(\pi\)6\(\text{c}\); red tipped do, 3\(\pi\)4\(\pi\)6\(\text{c}\); green covers and inside, 5\(\pi\)5\(\pi\)6\(\text{c}\); red tipped do, 3\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\text{c}\); inside brush, 3\(\pi\)4\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\text{c}\); green covers and inside, 5\(\pi\)5\(\pi\)6\(\text{c}\); red tipped do, 3\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\text{c}\); inside brush, 3\(\pi\)4\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)6\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)8\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)8\(\pi\)8\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)7\(\pi\)8\(\ present demand there is a somewhat easier feeling among holders. Prices range as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@32c; medium to good, 18@23c; infe-

fancy yellow, 27@32c; medium to good, 18@25c; inferior to common, 15@16c; roll, 15@25c; roll, 15@25c.

BAGGING—Grain bags, though still ordered very sparingly, are strong at the late advance. For burlaps and gunnles there is a steady moderate inquiry at unchanged prices. We quote: Stark, A, 22½c; Montano, A, 21½c; Cheriston, A, 20½c; Otter Creek, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13 @15c; gunnies, single, 13@14c; do, double, 34@24½c. CHESE—Prices remain from at 13@13½c; for good to best factory in job lots. In a retail way 14c is occasionally obtained. Stocks are moderate, but equal to present ueeds.

coal market. In a demand noth for hard and soft varieties continues good, and the annexed quotations are firmly adhered to: Lackswanns. egg. \$7.50; do not and range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; cannell, \$7.00; Briar Hill, \$8.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.50; Illinois, \$3.75@4.25; Gartsherrie, \$5.00; Indiana block, \$4.500 53. 75064.25; Gartsherrie, \$5.00: Indiana block, \$4.50.84.75.
COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in moderate request and lower at \$1.15 for pork barrels, and \$1.40 for lard tierces.
DRESSED HOGS—Were rather slow and easier, packers being out of the market, and shippers were doing little. Sales were mady, dividing on 200 bs, at \$7.25 for light, and \$7.45 for heavy, one car of choice bringing \$7.50. Sales: \$70 head and \$5 cars.
EGGS—Were quiet, but fresh eggs were firm, being searce at 276-300; pickled were quiet at 15% 21c.
FißH—There was a fairly active and arm market.
We seein quote.
No. 1 whitefash, & bell \$5.00.

ing \$7.50. Sales: \$70 head and \$ cars.
EGGS-Were quict, but fresh eggs were firm, being seance at \$7630c; pickied were quiet at 15621c.
Fish-There was a fairly active and arm market. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish. 54-brl, \$5.00; No. 2 do, \$4.75; trout, \$4.00; No. 1 shore market. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish. 54-brl, \$5.00; No. 2 do, \$4.75; trout, \$4.00; No. 1 shore extra. \$4-brl, \$8.00 \$4.75; trout, \$4.00; No. 1 shore extra. \$4-brl, \$8.00 \$4.75; trout, \$4.00; No. 1 shore extra. \$4-brl, \$8.00 \$4.75; No. 1 shore extra. \$4-brl, \$8.00 \$4.75; No. 1 shore extra. \$4-brl, \$8.20; do, \$1.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.7561.80; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.7561.80; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.7561.80; No. 1 shore hits, large, \$1.5601.80; No. 1 shore hits, large, \$1.5601.80; No. 1 shore hits, large, \$1.5601.80; No. 2 sho

ginger. 14@15c.
Soars—True Blue. M(c; German motiled, 69mi/c; White Lily, 5%; 36c; White Rose, M(60c) Royal Savon, 5%c: Savon Imperial 5%c; Golden West, 5%c: Banher, 6c.
HAY—The market was very quiet. It is expected that the advance in freights just announced will cut off the Eastern trade, unless the Restern markets advance to offset ft. Prices in the loosi market are aircady so low that there is little inducement to send the hay forward of a quote: No. 1 timothy, \$10.00 free on board; and the send of the control of the cont

car-lots. SEEDS—Clover was in fair demand, and firm, at \$8.75 69.00 for prime to choice, and fair sold at \$8.60. Tim-othy was firm at \$1.57% \$1.80. Flax was steady at

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The receipts during Sunday and Mon were about 2,600 head. Despite the forbidding cha-

Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weigning 1, 400 to 1, 550 hs. 1. 550 hs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1. 250 to 1, 400 hs.
Medlum Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1. 100 to 1, 250 hs.
Butchers' Stock—Poorto common steers, and

medium, escapioláci fat bulls, 46556 live weight; about 15 car-loads of Texas and Colorado cattle sold at 16694c.
Sierr-Receipts, 4, 140, making 16, 640 for the week, against 25, 150 last week; demand good; market firm: 56 advance for the week; common to prime sheep, 34 666c; extra, 767%, the latter for a car-load of Ohio weitner 116 28.
Swiffs-Receipts since Safurday, 6, 646. making 31, 440 for the week; against 23, 340 last week; market steady, with 3 car-loads of light Ohio, 140 ba, alive, at 74c.

Steady, with 3 car-loads of light Ohio, 140 be, alive, at 754C.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERT.

EAST LIBERTY.

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BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Jan. 13.—Grain—Wheat market ruled quiet and about te better: moderate export and city milling demand, but business materially checked by firmness of holders: supply of efferings quite light and holders very indifferent about selling unless extreme prices realized; No. 2 Chicago nominal at \$1.43 Gi. 45; No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.40a1.47; sales 61,000 bu at \$1.2861.48 for ungraded spring; \$1.50 for No. 1 Minnesota, so called. Rye quiet and firm at 346800 for Western new. Corn advanced about te per bu, with a fair export and moderate home trade demand; old corn ruled quiet, without decided change in prices; sales of \$2,000 bu at \$5050566 for new no grade; 6060566 for new ungraded Western mixed; 505,600 for new steamer-mixed; 60c for new steamer-mixed; 60c

ALOW—Market

ALINED RESEAUST.

d. inockries—Coffee—Market dull; job lots ordinary to ime. 194(#2296; Sugar—Demand active; inferior scotic; common to good common. 767348; fair to lily fair. 774688;c; prime to choice. 36468; centrifue, 184689; reliew carine, 95499; . Molamostrice dull; common. 350; centrifue, 256376; fair 4860; prime to choice, 436300. Elec quiet; ordinare.

Nestern, 30-9c; mixed up. 250-25; \$14.50915.00.
CLOVER-SEED—Quiet but steady; \$14.50915.00.
Phovisions—Quiet but steady; Mess pork, \$18.5: 75; aboulders, 75c; clear rio, 196c; hams, 149155 at 177En—Quiet but steady; Western, 23620c.
Watsky —Market duli; jobbling, \$1.1961.1964.
Petroleum—Quiet; crude, 12466125c; resnel no

Tribulation due; crue, 125,250; reasa not mily 27c.

Onling 19c. Quiet but firm; Rio enroces, 1962224; obbing, 19c 1962.

BRUPPERS Wacks, 10,000; corn, 63,000 ba.

RHIPMENTS—Corn, 103,000 bu.

FRILADELPHIA.

Jan. 15.—Petrocheus—Dall anominal; refined, 27c. crude, 1866.

Seeds—Clover, S14,00215.00; timothy, \$1.00.

FLOUR—Firm; Minnesots family, \$7.0027,30; Star Ohio, and Indiana, \$6.4067.50; high grades, \$8.00. 25. Grain-Wheat-Choice in fair demand; others dull; estern red, \$1. 4081. 44; amber, \$1. 526.1.55; white, .556.1.60, Riv, 786790. Corn-White, 570; yellow, \$4570; aull, 37146540; steam, \$26540. Cata quies; unite Western, 396480; mixed Western, 396880, WHISKY-Western, \$1.13.

WHINKY-Western, 31, 13.
BUTFRE-Nothing salable but strict extrasports State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 316
ors State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 316
ors State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 316
CHEESE-Firm; 139(6)1446.
RECRIPTS-Wheat, 5, 500 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.
SHIPPASTS-Corn, 11,000 bu.

Tree; see. Barley dul; good to prime western, 30800. Photovisons—Fork dull and nominal; \$17.50. Lard quiet: steam, \$10.00 cash; 11e Fobruary; kettie, 12e. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 6%656e. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 6%656e. Bulk meats in good demander dear, be. all loca. Boxed meats in good demanders, box demanders, be. all loca. Boxed meats in good demanders, box desired, be. all loca. Boxed meats all loca. Boxed meats all loca. Boxed meats all loca. Boxed meats all local box demanders. Box demanders, box deman

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The market for domestic cotton and woolen goods was quiet but steady. Brown and colored cottons were strong and in small supply. Prints were in moderate request. Cocheco prints, 714c. Simpson's, Albion, and Union mourating prints advanced Mc., bien's wear of woolens were in fair demand.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Dull and lower; sales, 4,550 bales; good ordinary, 113601136c; low middling, 12601236c; middling, 123601236c; good middling, 123601236c; middling fair, 133601336c; fair, 133601336c; recipts net, 5,524; gross, 8,339; exports to Havre, 10,575; to Malaga, 1,131; stock, 271,926. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. Jan. 15.—PETROLEUM—Market un-changed; demand good; standard white, 110 test, 27c. PITERBURG, Jan. 15.—PETROLEUM—Crude firmer and more active at \$3.85 at Parker's; refined dull at 27c. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—SPIRITS TURPERTINE.
Steady at 45c. LDUCATIONAL.

BAYARD TAYLOR SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy as Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shorthidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."

This Academy for Noung Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. \$200 a Year for Boarding, Washing. Gas, &c., Schooling Beoks &c. Psyable Quarterly. No extra charges, Stadents admitted at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils combining the advantages of private tutering and school-room drill. Ten lastructors, two graduates of Yale College. Media has sale of intoxicating drinks the which has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks are which has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks are which has prohibited the bailed of intoxicating drinks are which has prohibited the bailed of property of the college. Professor of this city, address a WiTHIN C. SHONTLIDGE (Harvard University, A. M.), Media Pa.

WANTED AGENTS for the largest and bestselling stationer; Package in the
selling stationer; Package in the
world. If contains 18 sheets of
paper, 18 covelopes, peacit, penComplete sample package, with cingant goth placed
secore-button, and sales "fashionathe fancy set, pin and
drops, post-paid, 20 cense; 5 packages, with assorted
jeweir; 51. Solid Gold years Lever Watch free to all
agents. BEIDE & CO., 700 Breaskway, N. 3.

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN Pacific Railroad lessrs. Tabor & Against the Na Yard Con

THE CO

the Cor

sion M

nally Declar Bankri

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC The affairs of the Chic

Company have been in a

cear past, and have been

ainst it to foreclose a m

against it to fore-lose a me on all its property. The c I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. Iron & Coal Company, the wanns & Western Railr Robert Bayard, of Bergen, behalf and on behalf of who may choose to join.

The road was originally under the name of the A

under the name of the A road Company, for the puraliroad from the line b Indiana and Illinois at a pillinois, to be thereafter as the City of Chicago to the any point at or north of the to be thereafter located name of the Company was cage & Pacific Railroad C authorized by its charter to an amount not extend to an amount not extend to construct its road was originally \$2,000,000. In Company executed a mort State Loan and Trust Company can be a supported to the construct of the control of the con

In November, 1874, it sary, another mortgage bonds was given on all t pany then owned or mig and it was agreed that the issued. The Lackaw Company holds 889 of bonds as collateral securities notes for the aggrande by the Railroad ware, Lackawanna & Ware, Lackawanna & Company the control of the control of

Blair owns 120 of the san
lateral security on four ac
of \$41,333.33. Lastly, th
ant, Robert Bayard,
aame issue of ber
indebtedness of the
amount of \$100,000.
curing four notes for \$7
Thomas S. Dobbins. Nor
any market value. The
ments of interest due Ap
1874, 1875, and 1876 have
paid, and, more than six since the failure to pay,
right, under the terms of

estate. It has moreover it is not able to bring an imortgages or déeds of fore to be construed in the nature of c subject to the uses thereit tions of trast to the use mortgage-bonds.

mortgage-bonds:
In May, 1876, compla
Moses Taylor and the City
his bill against the rulire
S. Dobbins & Co., and o
tain relief, and in that

tain relief, and in that was subsequently appoin road. He took possession ever since. Under order borrowed \$175,000 with w provements, and this is to he the mortrage. The line as far as Byron, Ogle about ninety miles, a worth near as mue gaged for, and is a decides for the incumbrances.

CHICA

The Bondholders

They Complain that Euchred Out of Lowis B. Brasher File

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILRO

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN ST

ICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL-tion Depot, corner Medison and Canal office, on South Clark-st., opposite She

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAN

*Ex. Sunday, †Ex. Sa CHICAGO & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. PITTSBURG. PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RATE

BALTIMORE & OHIO BAILBOAD.

tDaily. *Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RATE Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman str. office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arres

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

STATE LINE NEW YORK TO GLASIOW, LIVERPUOL DUIN BRLPAST, AND LONDONDERET. STATE OF KEVADA. Thursday, Ja. STATE OF KEVADA. Thursday, Ja. Cabins, 800, 865 and 870, according to account thous. Resum tickets, \$110 to \$125, currency, and Cabin, \$48. Return Tickets, \$88. Seconds of est rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & O. .

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMER New York and Glasgow:
CALIPORTA, Jan. 20, 9 am | VICTORIA Pab. 3. 9 am | VICTO

Agenta. J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chi

North German Lloy The steamers of this Company will sail every be day from Bremen Pier, Joot of Third-st., How Raics of passage—From New York to Southan-London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabla, \$100; secolin, \$400, gold; steerage, \$30 currency, Fursion or passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New Let.

Great Western Steamship Line Great Western Steamper.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper.
Saturday, 182
SOMERSET, Western.
Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steams Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steamer Excursion tickets, \$190; Prepaid Sterrage certific \$28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-M., Miss Central Railroad.

Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest
Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Age WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LI FOOL. Apply at Comeany's office, Ideal ALFIRD LAGEROIDS Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland MEDICAL.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

for the incumbrances. I with a floating debt of seand dollars, part of which a floating debt of seand dollars, part of which likely to be enforced again the seand dollars, part of which likely to be enforced again the seand dollars, part of which likely to be enforced again and a foreclosure of the \$2,4 appointment of a Receive relief. Besides the Chica Company, the following; lendants to the bill: George & Bowen, John York State Loan & Trust Company of the said New York State Loan & Trust and Trust Company of the said New York State Loan & Trust Company, John M. Whitman, go & Pacific Railroad (cis, Frederick Kaehler, Chunger, William H. B John W. Walker, John Huut, Daniel L. Fleming son, Axol Isberg, Edward estate of John Morse, Hawshorne, Anne P. Adman, Seneca D. Kimbar John Swermeier, August Ambrose S. Gurnee, Andman, Seneca D. Kimbar John Swermeier, August Ambrose S. Gurnee, Andman, Seneca D. Kimbar John Swermeier, Railroad C. and Milton Harger. M. Larned and George W. complainants.

THE NATIONAL STOCK Milton Harger. M. Larned and George W. complainants.

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THE NATIONAL STOCK Milton Harger. M. Larned States Create Country W. Candy and Stock, Yards Cor The Company was Incorporation of Company was Incorporation of the stock of the distributed among the he shippers, and I (Not) shares to claimant, kept by the Eric Railway value of this purpose it was elected President of the Incorporation of the stock of the Milton Harger & The Stock over the Eric Road For the paymen yards of the Company of the President of the Incorporation of the stock of the distributed among the he shippers, and

THE COURTS.

BOAD TIME TABLE.

ND DEPARTURE OF TRAI

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

of Wells and Kinzie-sta

AN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

WAUKRE & ST. PAUL RAHLEDA sener Madison and Canal-sts. Tier Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hos

B CENTRAL BAILBOAD

ANGTON & QUINCY RAILED ake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixters to detect the control of the control of

or Passeng r 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p.m. ne & Sioux

CARO-avenue and Larrabee

WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

d Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

5:30 a. m. 16:30 a. m.

8:30 p. m.

BLAND & PAOLI'IU RAILBOAN
Buren and sherman-sts. Tickel
Clark-st. Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

A Atch Ex *10:15 a. m. *4:00 p. m.

5:00 p. m. *9:35 a. m.

10:00 p. m. 10:30 a. m.

N STEAMSHIPS. T LINE TO FRANCE.

atlantic Company's Mail Steamers and Havre, calling at Plymouth ding of passengers. The splendid lar youte for the Continent, (Cabinarie Steamers, Saturday, Jan. 27, Sp. m. Labraday, Feb. 10, 3p. m. Canada, Frank, 24, 2 p. m. Price of passenger of the Price of the Price of Passenger of the Price of the

TE LINE.

ASGOW LIVERPOOL DUBLE AND LONDONDERRY
A. Thursday, Jan. 18
d 570, according to accommodate 510, according to accommodate 110 to 512x, currency. Serin Tickets, 800, Steerage at low USTIN, BALDWIN & CO.

Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago EMAIL STEAMERS

Tork and Glasgow;
Oam | Victoria. Feb. 3, 9 and 1 yictoria. Feb. 10, 2 pm | Bolivia. Feb. 10, 2 pm | Bolivia. Feb. 10, 2 pm | The state of the state

erman Lloyd.

Company will sail every saiser, foot of Third-st., Hoboks,
in New York to Southampton,
remen, first cabin, \$100; scoutrage, \$30 carrency. For freign
(2Bowling Green, New York.)

rn Steamship Line.

MAIL LINE.

9:30 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:39 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6-30 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:30 4. m.

8:10 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:00 a. m. 5:15 u. m. 9:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:16 a. m. 7:10:20 p. m. 16:10 a. m.

The Bondholders of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad File a Foreclosure Bill.

Against the National Stock-Yard Company.

They Complain that They Have Been Enchred Out of 2,000 Shares in the Concern.

Lewis B. Brasher Files a Creditor's Bill Against Fernando Jones and His Silent Partners.

Leavy Verdict Against the City in the Dearborn-Street Extension Matter.

The Globe Insurance Company Finally Declared to Be Bankrupt.

CHICAGO. THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. The affairs of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company have been in a failing condition for a year past, and have been made still worse by the financial embarrassment of Thomas S. Dobbins, its principal founder, as he may be called. Yesterday its troubles culminated in a bill filed nst it to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,000,000 against it to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,000,000 on all its property. The complainants are John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and Robert Bayard, of Bergen, N. J., on their own behalf and on behalf of all other bondholders

who may choose to join.

The road was originally constructed in 1865 under the name of the Atlantic & Pacific Railander the name of the Atlantic & Pacific Kall-road Company, for the purpose of operating a mairoad from the line between the States of Indiana and Illinois at a point in Cook County, Illinois, to be thereafter selected, by the way of the City of Chicago to the Mississippi River, at any point at or north of the City of Savannah, any point at or north of the City of Savannah, to be thereafter located. Subsequently the name of the Company was changed to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, and it was authorized by its charter to borrow money to an amount not exceeding its capital stock to construct its road. The capital stock was originally \$2,000,000, but was aftewards increased to \$4,000,000. In October, 1872, the Company executed a mortgage to the New York State Loan and Trust Company to secure an intended issue of \$3,000 first-mortgage bonds for \$1,000 each, with interest at 7 per cent. The bonds were payable Oct. 1, 1892. The mortgage covered the whole road as it then was or should thereafter be surveyed from Chicago to the Missispipi River, being about 135 miles in length, together with all its rights, franchises, rolling stock, depots, etc. At that time, however, only 2,000 bonds for \$2,000,000 were is sued.

TAX NOTICE

TAX NO

to Bristol (England) direct.

Saturday, Jun.
Sisturday, Peb.
Intermediate, \$45; Stearage Significance Certificance
Will'IR, 67 Cliar's M. Michies STAR LINE, ween NEW YORK and LIVE many's office, 120 East, for ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agents in and Ireland. EDICAL. RE and linearing, by the Rev Rond st. Lordon, and id by them, and all Chemical distoreknepers throughout the lited States and Canada. Seminal Weakness, Lost Men-brought on by indiscretion of as the ingredients, UES & CU., Cincinnati, Ohio-

ment or surrender the certificate for 1,000 shares.

John B. Sherman is the Superintendent of the Union Stock-Yards in this city, and yery desirous that it should not be known that he is interested in the National Stock-Yards Company. His stock is therefore held by Robinson, who also holds and uses complainant's 1,000 shares. Mr. Tabor, therefore, asks that Robinson may be enjoined from transferring his stock, and may be ordered to redeliver it to him as in duty bound.

A simflar suit for like relief was filed by Orville H. Tobey in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

A short time since Wr. Fernando Jones went on the bond of Alexander Sullivan for 88,000, representing himself thereby to be a man of considerable property. Yeasteday a creditor's bill was filed against him by Lewis B. Brasher in the United States Circuit Court from which the rather necessary inference is the whether wealth Mr. Jones possesses is put where it will do himself the most good and his creditors the least. Brasher states that in June last he recovered a judgment for \$3,785.84 against Fernando Jones. An execution was issued in due form, but the Sheriff found no visible property of Mr. Jones on which to levy, and returned it "No property found," and yesterday Mr. Brasher took another step by filing a creditors' bill against Fernando Jones and Jane Graham Jones, George R. Grant, Robert Fernando Jones, J. H. Rice, A. H. Stoker, and S. W. Smith, charging that they had helped him to conceal some of his property. Brasher irst charges that Grant, who is a cierk of Jones' and a loarder at his house, now holds the title of some real estate belonging to his employer, which was conveyed to bim solely to put R out of the reach of Jones' creditors. Complainant also charges that Jones and his wife made a pretended transfer to Grant of Lot, Block 21, in the original town of Chicago, and recorded the deed the very day—June 21, 1867—that his judgment was recovered. March 16, 1876, a mortgage was recorded as being executed by Jones to his attorney. Mr. Smith, covering the W. Mor Lot 71m Block 32 of the original town of Chicago. Two days atter, the same property was fraudulently sold to Rice. Other general charges of fraudulent assignments and conveyances are also made, and Brosher Turther charges that Handy, Simmons & Co. have in their possession certain abstract-books belonging to Jones, for which they pay a goodly rental. A discovery is therefore asked, and the payment of the amount of complainant's judgment.

Jappared on the trial that the city had paid out all the damages awarded except 10,000. About 1872, when the

Some Sensible Recommendations in Ref-..\$1,025.40 erence to Multiplying Tax-Books.

> The Heads of Three Supernumeraries Summarily Lopped Off.

Alexander N. Darrow began a suit for \$1,000 against flarry C. Goodrich.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George A. Heliman commenced a suit for \$10,000 damages against George W. Miley. Both parties are commission-merchants, and plaintiff claims defendant assaulted him Dec. 7, 1876, at No. 70 LaSalle street, knocked him down and broke his right leg.

Emil Dietzsch, for the use of Frederick Tuntherman, began a suit in debt for \$2,000 against Albert Jacobson and Jon Jonsson.

Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie and G. A. Hawley sued Ira Foote for \$3,000.

E. E. Whipple commenced an action in trespass against George W. Todd and Edward R. Benedict, laying damages at \$3,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of George Holbrook a grant of administration was made to G. Lane, under bond for \$9,800.

In the estate of James Garrity, on the potition of James Walsh, the executor was ordered to file new bonds on or before the 22d instant.

In the estate of William Lies the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Johanna Lies, under bonds for \$4,300.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Loftus and Charles Farmer pleaded guilty to larceny, and were given two weeks each in the County Jail.

Charles Lacomb was tried for larceny, found guilty, and was given two years in the Penitentiary.

E. J. Smith was tried for receiving stolen

tures as follows,

proved: Register's fees Advertisements

Total....

The report was referred to

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT - Submitted passed cases beginning with No. 199, Jenkins vs. Story.
JUDGE BANESON - 421 to 424, 426, 429, 431, 433.

on trial.

Judoz Janeson—421 to 424, 426, 429, 431, 433, 437, 438, 441, 445, 446, 450, 452, 455 to 458, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judoz Rogen—20, 21, 22. No case on trial.

Judoz Rogen—2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 29. Ano. 3, 973, Biatchford vs. Village of

22, 29. No. 3, 973, Biatchford vs. Village of Evanston, on trial.

Judge Booth -11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37, 38 to 40, inclusive. No. 7, Roamsavelle vs. McCord, on trial.

Judge McAllisten -30, and 33 to 64, inclusive. No. case on trial.

Judge Farwell - Set case term No. 449, Peterson vs. Reed.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case term No. 449, Peterson vs. Reed.

JUDGEMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIV COURT—JUDGE BLODGET—Henry C. Turnbull, Trustee of Anne 9.
Turnbull, vs. The City of Chicago; verdict, \$33,-850, 98, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—John Walsh vs. John F. Whiting, \$157, 98.—Morton Culver vs. Mary A. and George B. Griffin, \$133, 89.—William Blair et al. vs. same, \$2, 685, 02.—Chatham National Bank vs. George E. Church, \$404, 02.

—J. R. Adams vs. George E. Church, \$404, 02.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOFT—Chicago Marble Manufacturing Company vs. Francis A. McCormick; verdict \$502, 08, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE McALLISTER—August Arnold vs. N. B. Boyden and Francis C. Bassell; verdict \$400, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Mathias S. Druecker vs. William Heaysman, \$199.—Same vs. C. Clunsen, \$131, 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUPREME COURT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—In the State Su-

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Semi-Annual Report of the County-Clerk.

The County Commissioners held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Holden in the chair, and present the full Board.

Holden in the chair, and present the full Board.
CORONERS' IDEES.

An opinion was read from the County-Attorney in reference to changing the law regarding Coroners' juries—reducing the fees. It was questionable whether such a change could be made, and he was convinced that the country members of the Legislature would oppose it. It was possible to effect the object desired by reducing the fees of Coroners' juries in counties of the third class—making the fee 25 cents instead of \$1. If desired, he would prepare the necessary bill and ask its introduction.

Commissioner Conjugored that the County-Attorney be authorized to draw the bill and introduce it. Agreed to.

troduce it. Agreed to. THE COUNTY CLERE.

The following report was received from the County Clerk and referred to the Committee on

Public Service:

I hereby respectfully submit my semi-annual report for the six months ending Dec. 1, 1876: Balance as per last statement...... Paid County Treasurer.....

Searching records.
Qualifying Justices.
Tax sales, etc.
Cancellation, issuing, etc., certificates.
For extending taxes other than Siste and county, 1874-75.

didn't do it he would lose by it. He should in-spect his own stone. The resolution was adopted,—yeas, 10; nays, 5,—as follows:

Feb. 1.

Commissioner Fitzgerald moved to lay the motion on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to,—yeas, 9; nays, 6,—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, McCaffrey, Mulloy, and Schmidt.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

JAPAN.

The Recent Insurrection
Correspondence London Time
YOROHAMA, Nov. 14.—There has evidence during the past three weeks of the existence of serious discontent among the Samural class, but evidence also that the Government is determined and able to deal vigorously with any overt act of rebellion to which it may give rise.

On the 25th ult. a large band of men forced

On the 25th ult. a large band of men forced their way at night into the barracks at Kumamoto, a garrison town in the Province of Higo, in the Island of Kussu, surprised the occupants, killed considerable numbers of them, fired the barracks, and withdrew. They at once proceeded to destroy the machines at the telegraph station so as to cut off communication with the capital, and received considerable accessions to their numbers by the middle of the next day. But the garrison recovered from a very discreditable surprise and attacked the insurgents, and by midday on the 29th the province was reported quiet, after severe punishment had been inflicted on the rioters. While these events were occurring, reports arrived surgents, and by midday on the 29th the province was reported quiet, after severe punishment had been inflicted on the rioters. While these events were occurring, reports arrived that movements of the same kind were being made in many of the other ken in the island, notably in the Yamaguchi ken (Choshiu), where the Shizoku and Samural (gentry and hereditary military class) had risen to the number of 3,000 under the leadership of Mayebara, a man prominently identified with the revolution of 1868 as a supporter of the Mikado's against the Shozun's Government. For his services at this time, which were many and valuable, he had conferred upon him the rank of Juishiu (literally lower fourth rank, borne by many of the ex-Daimlos and the Vice-Ministers of the various Departments of State), which, however, was revoked by a special order of the Council of State immediately after the announcement of his defection. On the 24 inst. an engagement occurred at Hagi between the insurgents under Mayebara and the Imperial troops, in which a native paper of good authority says that the latter were worsted. But on the following day the insurgents were totally repulsed and dispersed in every direction. Dilizent search was at once made for Mayebara and his more prominent acherents, and on the 8th the papers reported that they had been found at Urul, in the Shimame kes. The Commissary of the rebel force was taken about the same time, and divulged the facts that the outbreak was planned by Mayebara in the spring of the year, and the Samurai of Akidzuki, Kurume, Saya, and Kumamoto, together with some of those from Tokio and the Province of Etchipo, were invited and had promised to join it. The Kumamoto men, however, acted with too much precipitation, and thus disorganized the larger plan which was to have been followed out for the overthrow of the Administration.

It must be confessed that the Government

thus disorganized the larger plan which was to have been followed out for the overthrow of the Administration.

It must be confessed that the Government has acted with great vigor in suppressing the outbreak, though considerable blame attaches to both the civil and military officers at Kumsmoto; to the first for not having discovered that such a movement was in progress,—no difficult task for a vigilant executive in a country like this; to the second, for the lax discipline which permitted a garrison of some 5,000 men to be surprised, and a large number of them butchered, by the mere handful of ill-armed men who attacked them. There have been many risings of a sympathetic character in several of the northern keas, but all have been suppressed by the police, and without bloodshed, so far as is known.

The causes of the movement are various, but the chief exciting and proximate cause is, undoubtedly, a measure for the capitalization of the incomes of the nobles and gentry. This has, not unnaturally, nor altogether without reason, greatly irritated the majority of those affected by it, and the fact that it did not light up a fame of rebellion throughout the country is a remarkable tribute to the solid nature of the

BLOOMINGTON JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge Tipton.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—On Tuesday,
Jan. 16, the members of the last Republican
County Convention of McLean County will reassemble in Bloomington, for the purpose of
choosing fifteen delegates to attend a District
Convention of this Judicial District, to be held
in Bloomington on the 18th, for the purpose of
choosing a Republican candidate of Judge, to
succeed the Hon. Thomas F. Tipton, the present
Judge, whose election to Congress made it

lag prevais. Inc arrangement by when the candidate is to be chosen is one mutually agreed upon, and its result will be satisfactory to all concerned.

The Democrats are not disposed to allow this opportunity to pass without an effort to advance one of their number; so two prominent Democrats are upon the track, both declaring that they will see the race through to the end. These gentlemen are Mr. James S. Ewing and Maj. Packard,—both members of the Bar of Bloomington, and old residents of the city. Ewing is an acute lawyer, noted for his cunning and success; and Packard a man who, though not particularly brilliant, has held his own among as shrewd a lot of jurists as congregate in any Judicial District of Illinois. The Democracy of McLean County will depart from all their established precedents should they permit them both to run, and thus divide the party-strength in the district. A prevalent theory is, that, just before election, Packard will be induced to withdraw his name, by means of the piedge that, in case of Ewing's election, he shall be awarded the portfolio of the Master in Chancery.

Should the Republican District Convention choose other than the best of the material offered, either Ewing or Packard would stand some chance, at least, of success, though from the complexion of previous votes of the Judicial District there is a fair margin in two of the election of the Republican candidate.

Of the retiring Judge no words are spoken save those of praise. This is the sentiment of all parties. No man in the district, perhaps, has more friends, and fewer enemies, than Thomas F. Tipton. He is pre-eminently a man of the people. Born and raised "on the Mackinaw," near Lexington, McLean County, the son of a farmer, by his own efforts he has risen steadily until, within fifteen years from the day he nailed up his shingle in that village of historie name, he has attained to a seat in Congress, representing one of the host important districts in Illinois. As a lawyer and Judes his record is one of which any man

steadily until, within fifteen years from the day he nailed up his shingle in that village of historie name, he has attained to a seat in Congress, representing one of the most important districts in Illinois. As a lawyer and Judge, his record is one of which any man might well be proud. Without being a man of brilliancy in any direction, he has risen from the ranks to high places, and in all his trusts has never failed. Strong common sense and remarkable perseverance are the leading traits of his character. He is a man of about 43 years, of strong, robust body, and the best of health. He has a frank, open, boyish countenance, and like Bob Ingersoil, is ever closly shaven. He is an inveterate story-teller, and a lover of the weed; but, unlike many of our public men, cannot be accused of intemperance. "Tom" Tipton is known by as many people in McLean Country as any man who ever resided in it, and no man has more hearty wishes for success than

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. IAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Pro Engagement of AUGUSTIN DALY'S far

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY. onday evening, Jan. 15, will be present success,

In active preparation, BIG BONANZA and LIFE. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH. Dr. Binas' celebrated play of the GLADIATOR. Spartacus (the Gladiator) ... Mr. John McCullough Wednesday and Thureday—VIRGINIUS. Friday—RICHELIEU. Monday, Jan. 22, the successful actress, LOU-ISE POMEROY.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. ONE WEEK ONLY. Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Simmons & Slocum's Minstrel

From their Arch-st, Opera House, Philadelphia. The Largest and most Complete Organization in Au The Largest and most Complete Organization in At LEW SIMMONS.

E. N. SLOCUM,

Favorite Comedian.

Interiogutor and Auti
Prices: \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

ADELPHI THEATRE. onday, January 15, and during the week ROLLIN HOWARD'S COMBINATION

George Beans. 20 tiful ladies. Handsome form Yeast Lynne, 3-Sisters Tableaux, Dick Turpin, is of Varcity Artists. Clifton, Forepaugh, Ha elly. Ladies' Matinees: Wednesday and Sat urredays and Sundays set apart for ladies.

ACADEMY OF MESIC.

HERE'S A NEW CRUSHER. Baft of new Stars. The Carlyles, Jennie Wade, Charles and Jenny Ralston, Louis Bosbell, Charles Gardner, Bertie Ribenhart, Francois, Turner Brothers, The Miss Howard, Sheppard, Bradiey, Zuella, 50 osh-ers, Drams—"Our City by Gaslight." The best and cheapest Variety Theatre in the city, Only 10, 15, and 25 cents admission. Mailness Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

COLISEUM.

The largest and best Specialty Company in the Forty First-Class Artists In a Programme of Rare Merit.

Every Evening at 8, and Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday Afternoon at 2:30.

McCORMICK HALL.

Prof. O. S. FOWLER, Thursday Evening, Jan. 18, a. to Gentlemen. Admission, 50c. On MAN AN GOMAN. Consultations as to your own and yet mildren's Phrenclogy, best business, culture, etc. dail on 8 a. m. till 10 p. m. at the PALMER HOUSE. EXPOSITION BINK.

SPLENDID ICE Grand Masquerade Thursday, Jan. 18.

Inited States of America, Northern District of Illinois, ss.



The Chicago Foot-Ball Club was to have met at the Sherman House last night, but lacked a There was a marked improvement in Archi-

tect Egan's condition yesterday. He is expected to be able to be out in a few days. Mr. Frank L. Goodwin, assistant-manager of

Haverly's Theatre, returned from New York last night. He is at the Sherman. The friends of Mrs. Rev. J. H. Bayliss, of Indiamapolis, will be pleased to hear that she is convalescent, and is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Baker, 198 Dearborn

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassec, optician, 88 Madison street (IRIB-UNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 29 degrees above zero; 10 a. m., 29; 12 m., 28; 8 p. m., 27; 8 p. m., 24. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.76; 8 p. m.,

The National Association of Fanciers have issued their prize-list for the second annual ex-minition, which will be held in the Exposition Fullding Feb. 12 to 18. Entries will close Feb. The premiums for all kinds of birds num-ber about 450.

Mr. D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of Cali-fornia and of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, will arrive in this city to-morrow. He left San Francisco last Friday in a special car, and is coming here via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He is on his way to New

The ansual meeting of the Board of Trade was to have been held at the Board of Trade rooms at 7:30 hast evening. At that hour a few stragglers commenced coming in, their numbers being increased from time to time by ones and twos until at 8 o'clock there were fully twenty-five members present,—just seventy-five short of a quorum, however. Under the circumstances, it became apparent that there would be no quorum, and the few faithful ones adjourned the meeting until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

the meeting until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At an early hour yesterday morning Lena Howison, residing on the corner of Clinton and Bunker streets, gave birth to a male child on the sidewalk at the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets. Paul Einwalter, of No. 174 Jeferson street, the father of the child, was with her at the time, the two being on the way to a relative's house for shelter. The unfortunate woman was conveyed into Dr. O. J. Price's office hard by, and there received that kindly treatment for which the Doctor has several times been complimented.

It was stated vesterday that the Lake Shore

times been compilmented.

It was stated vesterday that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company had made a settlement with some of the wounded of the Ashtabula disaster who were left at that place. The corporation, it was alleged, had paid for both injuries and lost bagges to those who would accept their terms. If this be true, it seems strange that the Company would now contest with other survivors, and chaim that the accident was an act of God, for which they were not responsible. There is a possibility that the Company may contest, but eminent lawyers state that their chances of success would be slim, considering the testimony which had been adduced at the Coroner's inquest.

The scarcity of room on the Board of Trade

duced at the Coroner's inquest.

The scarcity of room on the Board of Trade has resulted in the removal of the reporters' circle, immediately in front of the President's desk. The additional space secured is about on a par with that afforded by the exit of one passenger from a closely jammed street-car. Many of the old members of the Board, particularly those of the provision crowd, are once more discussing the feasibility of purchasing a lot further south and erecting thereon a more commodious building for the benefit of the grain and produce trades. It is stated that a majority of the officers-elect of the Board will lend their airl to the scheme unless the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce enlarge the hall by removing the offices and ante-rooms to the building across the alley at the south end.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

reference to the deal Saturday was that the sale had been made the 10th of January, 1878, last year, by the Committee on Public Charities, and that the Clerk of the Board had been instructed to deduct the purchase money, \$440.91, from the next bill presented against the county by O'Donnell, which he did not do. One of the clerks assisted the reporter in his search, and, while confident that the amount had been paid the county, he was unable to show any record of it. Yesterday the work was resumed, and, after a search through the Board proceedings from Jan. 10 to Oct. 6, it was found that on the latter date \$402.50 was deducted from one of O'Donnell's bills,—not \$440.91, the amount ordered to be deducted from his January bills. The discrepancy in the amount and the delay on the part of the Clerk in carrying out the orders of the Board may be susceptible of satisfactory explanation; but, in the absence of such explanation, it is not unfair to say that, to all appearances, Mr. O'Donnell has more friends in and about the County Board than the public have faithful servants, for between the time of his purchase of the county and the time he paid his bill he was paid from the Treasury not less than \$10.00 on his contract,—a favor he certainly could not have failed to appreciate in one way or another. Whether Mr. O'Donnell has been unduly At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute held yesterday afternoon the following standing committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Finance and Arrangemen's—Ferd. W. Peck, latb. Benner and Rud. Nabroth. Instructions—William Floto, John Wilkinson, nd George Schindler.

Relations with Other Societies—John Wilkinou, itud. Nabroth, and George Schindler.

Library—Math. Benner and Andrew Groh.

TRUDE. ARRESTED AS AN'INNATE OF A GAMING-HOUSE About a month ago Superintendent Hickey was brought before a committee of the Council on a variety of charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and police discipline. Prominent among them was that he received presents, and was on friendly terms with persons after the presentation of these charges it was that the person who originated them was the same one who appeared as prose cutor before the Council Committee,—a man by was considerable public surprise when it was

was considerable public surprise when it was known that this individual was appearing in the part of a champion of virtue and of reform. Ever since Trude came to this city he had been identified, in a legal capacity, with the worst classes in the community; had been the hired defender of murderers, burglars, thieves, bunko-steerers, and gamblers. Among his best clients were such men as Mike McDonald, Hugh Garrity, Harry Lawrence, "Barron," Bill Wray, Billy Brush, Tom White, "Salisbury," and Shaughnessy. So much had been said, and had never been denied by Trude, about his connection with the criminal classes, that there was a general feeling of surprise in the community when he turned up as the person accusing the Superintendent of Police of too much intimacy with gamblers and pickpockets. The Mayor knows Mr. Trude. The Mayor refused to remove the Superintendent of Police of too much intimacy with gamblers and pickpockets. The Mayor knows Mr. Trude. The Mayor refused to remove the Superintendent, and Mr. Trude lapsed into primitive insignificance, not to be heard of again until Saturday night.

THERE IS A SORT OF BLIND, POETIC JUSTICE to be found in this world occasionally, even on the docket, of a police station; and it was not at all out of place that the man who had accused Hickey of being the associate of gamblers should himself be caught in one of the notorious South Side dons in company with professional gamesters, and with gentlemen whom he had accused into accompanying him to this place. For some time back the Superintendent and his South Side subordinates have be in carrying on a quiet and very effective warfare upon the gamblers. They have stuck to it with a persistency which has never before been shown, and have met with unusual success. The notorious establisment over the "Store," which boasted of immunity, has been broken up, and others have been either closed or their business so reduced that they will soon have to shut their doors. The prominent houses in the centre of the city having been dispose

tentious places down-town. Saturday night a squad of police struck the establishment kept by

MRE M'GURE,

No. 178 Twenty-second street. The place is not much given to faro, but an immense amount of poker playing and of similar games has been carried on there for some time. The reputation of the house is low. When the police entered the rooms about the first person they saw was a man whose face they knew perfectly well from their long acquaintance with him at the Armory and the Criminal Court. It was Trude. He had, according to the most trustworthy accounts, a handful of cards and a stack of chips, and was busily engaged in betting at gambling games, contrary to the laws of illinois, of which he professes to be an interpreter and expounder. In company with him were half-a-lozen persons of more or less prominence. The police, having obtained entrance, informed the parties present that they were prisoners, seized the cards and other gaming devices which they found there, and notific, the inmates that they must accompany them to the Twenty-second Street Station.

At this trude blustered at they must accompany them to the Twenty-second Street Station.

At this father and mother, both of them members in high standing in the Episcopal Church, had come to town, and that it was his intention on the following day to accompany them to the officet that their son, their own Albert Solomon, whom they looked upon as a paragon of virtue, had been arrested in a common gaming-house, dragged off to a police station, und shut up. The police, however, could do nothing but obey orders. The other members of the party, with one or two exceptions, took the thing as a joke, and waiked quietly to the station keeps, and sout four blocks off, while Trude was held on each side by a policeman in order to prevent him from getting away. Upon arriving at the station he was "booked" by the station-keeper, and gave his name as Charles Smith: whereat there was a good deal

of laughter by the officers, all of whom knew him well. Then

of laughter by the officers, all of whom above him well. Then

HIS POCKETS WERE SEARCHED,
as is customary, upon such occasions, and his watch, money, a number of poker chips, a few cards, and some other trifling articles, were found about his person. Then he was ordered back. The other persons arrested also gave fictitions names. It is not known who they really are, but their names will probably be learned in a few days when they come up for trial at the South Side Police Court.

Not long after the party had reached the station, in came anothegone, who only by a happy chance had kept from participating in the game and in the arrest. This was

A COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

and in the arrest. This was
ACUNTY COMMISSIONER,
who had been invited by Trude to join the party, but who had gotten separated from themearly in the evening, had dropped into Jim McGarry's, and been detained there by a drinking crowd until it was pretty late. Finally he extricated himself, got into a carriage, and drove rapidly to McGuire's place. He knocked at the door, and somebody within asked what he wanted.

wanted.
The Commissioner—Where is the party?
The man inside—Gone.
The Commissioner—Where?
And the answer was: "To the station."
Up to the station goes the Commissioner, and there he found his friends, who at once fell upon him and bitterly and vociferously cursed him and accused him of having "put up a job" when there are formitted the Superintendent the

on them and furnished the Superintendent the information which led to their arrest. In only proper to say, however, that there is a truth in this. The gentleman in question is ne capable of such an action, and Mr. Trude he to thank for his arrest only the vigilance of the policeman in discovering and pulling a place which it is understood he has been a frequent

policeman in discovering and pulling a place of which it is understood he has been a frequenter for months.

After some few momenis of delay the parties succeeded in procaring bail, and gave bonds for their appearance at the Armory Wednesday morning, when Mr. Trude, alias Charles Smith, will probably appear on behalf of the defense, demand a jury trial, and use his customary eloquence with that jury, and will probably succeed in getting a verdict in his favor.

On various occasions of late this individual, this defender and champion of criminals, has been in the habit of parading himself before the public in the newspapers, and endeavoring to vindicate himself from the charges brought against him. But now that he has been caught in a gambling-den, has been disgracefully dragged through the public streets with a policeman's hand upon his coller, has been chucked into a police-station in company with drunkards and vagrants, has been ignominiously searched, and will have to appear before a police court to answer one of the lowest and most contemptible charges in the whole catalogue of petty misdemeanors, it is to be hoped that instead of writing further communications to the newspapers or flaunting his face upon the streets before the world he

it is to be hoped that instead of writing furtual communications to the newspapers or faunting his face upon the streets before the world he will skulk off to some other city where his name and his fame are alike unknown, and relieve of his presence the community which has tolerated

the County Board and Patrick O'Donnell, the

the County Farm. All that could be found in reference to the deal Saturday was that the sale had been made the 10th of January, 1876,

appreciate in one way or another.

Whether Mr. O'Donnell has been unduly

The Finance Committee did not report on ex-Recorder Stewart's final account yesterday, for the reason, it is said, that some of the items are to be further investigated. There is something strange about the delay in acting on this partic-ular account, especially since the Treasury is a short of money. Mr. Stewart is supposed to have about \$6,000 in his hands belonging to the COUNTY BILLS, AND ESPECIALLY O'DONNELL'S. In Sunday's TRIBUNE was an item calling a tention to the unsuccessful labors of a reporter in searching out a certain transaction between

Ex-Sheriff Agnew yesterday placed his semi-annual and final report of fees received and dis-bursements made in the hands of the Clerk of the County Board. It shows that the fees re-ceived amounted to \$7,971.91; incidental ex-penses, \$1,704.78; salary, \$3,000; fees carned but not collected, \$803.20; due the county, \$3,957.14. To get at the real condition of ac-counts between him and the county from his last settlement, and his bill for dieting prison-ers. He doubtless has a balance in his lavor. The Sheriff indulged in the amusement of county board and Patrick O Donney, the contractor for furnishing meat for the several county institutions. The particular transaction alluded to was the sale by the County Board to O'Donnell of 6,539 pounds of meat in bogs from

OBITUARY. ASHER CARTER.

Chicago lost Sunday morning, the 13th, one of

1849. His first work was to superintend the building of the Second Presbyterian Church on the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington

street. The plans for it were made by Renwick

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasury yesterday contained the

County Treasurer Huck returned yesterday

The Grand Jury for the January term was impanneled yesterday, with Col. S. T. Baldwin as

County Attorney Rountree was back to his

duties yesterday. He returned from his wed-ding trip Saturday.

The investigation into the alleged swindle in connection with printing the Board proceedings

The North Chicago Collector-finds the colle

tion of personal taxes an up-hill business. He has discovered that sundry parties have given the Assessor wrong names, and otherwise de-ceived them. He expects to make his first levy

The Finance Committee did not report on ex-

Ex-Sheriff Agnew yesterday placed his semi

from a visit to friends in Cincinnati.

will commence this afternoon.

paltry sum of \$4,300.

foreman.

ers. He doubtless has a baiance in his layor.

The Sheriff indulged in the amusement of selling some of the real estate of Fernando Jones yesterday to satisfy an execution in favor of George L. Chapin. The property was situated in the original Town of Chicago and in Russell, Mather, and Robert's Addition. The same property had been before sold by Sheriff Agnew to satisfy a claim held by Heath & Milligan, but the tille never changed somehow. At the sale vesterday George R. Grant, a judgment creditor, was the only bidder, and the property was struck off to him for \$100 and costs. He was the Assignee of the plaintiff.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,273 from the Water Department, \$978 from miscellaneous sources, and \$11,000 from the West Town Collector.

City-Attorney Tuthill returned to this city yesterday morning after a wedding-tour absence of about two weeks. He tackled his official duties with commendable alacrity.

The Comptroller announces that the city special assessment certificates sold to the City of Chicago at the last tax-sale can now be re-deemed at the Comptroller's office without pen-alty of increased cost.

whether Mr. O'Donnell has been unduly favored or not as a contractor, the mention of the hog transaction has CREATED QUITE A BREEZE among the "king" and their abettors and defenders, for yesterday John Comiskey, the alleged bookkeeper of the Board, was worked up to a great pitch, and the sight of the reporter Mr. Redmond Prindiville, ex-Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, reached New York from Europe yesterday morning. He will be in Chicago in about a week. Mr. J. K. Thompson, also one of the old Board, has just arisen from a sick-bed, having been laid up with rheumatism in the back.

in the back.

The first estimate issued this year was given yesterday afternoon by the Department of Public Works to Fitzsimons & Connell, for work on the Fullerton avenue conduit. There has been 5.598 feet of the land part of that tunnel completed, and 909 feet of the lake part. For this, estimates amounting to \$367,191.55 have been issued.

Marshal Benner thinks that it will be necessary to double teams on the fire-engines owing to the depth of the snow. Mr. Lake, the Superintendent of the West Division. Street Railway Company, very kindly offered to lend the city the horses requisite to have each engine drawn by a four-horse team, and Marshal Benner will avail himself of the offer if it be necessary.

avail himself of the offer if it be necessary.

The County Treasurer yesterday returned to the City Comptroller about 150 special assessment warrants which had been certified to him by the late George Von Hollen. The warrants whon given into the hands of Mr. Huck called for \$62,253.1 and have now been satisfied as follows: Collected in money and abatements, \$38,115.49; appealed, \$3,282.77; annulled, \$4,161.65; sold to the City of Chicago, \$16,603.-90.

among the "King" and their abettors and defenders, for yesterday John Comiskey, the alleged bookkeeper of the Board, was worked up to a great pitch, and the sight of the reporter who was supposed to have exposed his favoritism for the meat contractor was chough to throw him into a spasm of profanity. He was sore. It was bad enough to have been defeated for Recorder, but when there came after this the fact that the accounts under his care as bookkeeper for the county were proven to be a miserable bungle which called down upon his head the complaint of his superior, Gen. Lieb, and to this the "hog item" above referred to, he was overwhelmed with indignation and grief, and could find neithing so appropriate as oaths and abuse and threats of violence to the reporter to give vent to his feelings. And his condition of mind, too, was agravated by the fact that the scribe was in his very presence and again looking into the dealings of his friend O'Donnell as shown by the bilis he had been paid. The reporter had gained permission to look through the bills, and was quietly at work in that direction, but Comiskey, donning an authority vested in no one, arrested his progress by passionately grabbing the little tell-tales and denying him the privilege of further pursuing his investigation. Then it was that he let loose his tongue and poured out his gail, but to no avail, for the reporter had aiready gotten enough of fact to add

Another Chapter to the invantal of turnish pour and to bring into question the fair dealing of O'Donnell. Here is what was found by the reporter fa a few moments and before the papers were taken from him: O'Donnell during last year had a contract with the county to furnish the board for 6 cents per pound. The bills show that under date of Nov. I he was paid by the Board for forty-six pounds of ham 15 cents per pound, and to say nothing of his contract to turnish hams at 6 cents, he was paid 5 cents per pound, or 8 cents more than his contract, 5 cents per pound, but on the 11th he same date, be was The Fire Department is gradually being supplied with "jokers,"—telegraphic machines for giving the fire-alarm simultaneously to all the engine-houses supplied with the invention. Sixteen of these machines have been bought, and seven have been put in. It is an invention of Mr. Barrett, Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, and is considered a very valuable addition to the service, now well supplied with the most approved apparatus. All of the engine-houses will in time be supplied with 'jokers," and then when an alarm is given from any part of the city it will be known in all the houses.

The report of the Commissioner of Health for

of the city it will be known in all the houses.

The report of the Commissioner of Health for the week ending last Saturday shows that the total of deaths last week was 173, which is an increase of 17 over the preceding week and an increase of 38 over the corresponding week of last year. There was 89 males and 84 females; 50 married and 123 single; 172 white and 1 colored. The ratio of deaths was one in every 2,428 of population. The causes of death were: From accidents, 3; convuisions, 12; bronchitis, 4; croup, 7; diphtheria, 14; scarlet fever, 33; meningitis, 10; old age, 6; phthisis pulmonalis, 13; pieumonia, 14. Of these 36 were under 1 year.

they were parties to the fraud. Certainly the Committee on Public Charities knew, if they knew anything, that in the payment of every bill for hams and poultry that the contract was being violated and the public Treasury being robbed. All of its members also knew, if they have, since O'Donneil has been contractor, ever had occasion to buy either oysters, hams, lard, or poultry, that the county was paying just about twice as much for such articles as they were. they were built, and then the work of making the engines pump 30,000,000 of gallons of water 155 feet high in twenty-four hours, with sixty pounds of steam pressure, will be begun. The "duty," as it is called, is 90,000,000, which in plain English means that the engines are to raise 90,000,000 of pounds one foot high with 100 pounds of coal. It is a duty greater than has ever been required of an engine, and is successfully performed will be a great recommendation for the makers of the machinery. There are two engines in the works, each having a capacity of 18,000,000 gralions, and are so arranged that they can simultaneously be used singly or together. The contract does not state how the works shall be run or what kind of coal shall be used, but the experts will settle those questions to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The Committee visited the works yesterday afternoon, and this morning will assume absolute control thereof. During the coming week some one day will be used to make the test. they were built, and then the work of making her old and most worthy citizens. Asher Carter came to this city from Morristown, N. J., in

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

street. The plans for it were made by Renwick, of New York, and it needed the superior care and skill of Mr. Carter to carry them out successfully: It was in all respects one of the very best buildings in the city. Mr. Carter subsequently became the architect of many public and private buildings, his specialty being comfortable and elegant homes for a large number of our leadling citizens. He was a conscientious and thoroughly honest man, and well skilled in his profession, though so reserved and quiet that he was not known very far beyond the immediate circle in which he moved. No man ever had, and more justly, the entire confidence and the respect of all who knew him than Asher Carter. President White, of Lombard University, and the Rev. Dr. Hanson will speak on "Educa-tion" this evening in the Church of the Re-

About 1,000 employers could be used with profit just now at the Young Men's Christian Association Employment Bureau, No. 145 Fifth There will be a quarterly meeting of the Board

of Directors of the Washingtonian Home at the Home this evening at 7:30 o'clock, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The fourth annual reunion of former pupils and friends of the Rockford Female Seminary will be held at the Palmer House Thursday at 3:30 p. m. Dinner at 5:30. All ladies interested will consider themselves invited to be present. Gentlemen at 8 o'clock will be welcomed.

CRIMINAL.

John Pierce was caught by Detective Scott trying to pick a lady's pocket at the Tabernacle and was in consequence locked up at the Armory.

George Northrup, accused of receiving the watches recently stolen from Dr. Somers' bath-room in the Grand Pacific Hotel, was before Justice Pollak yesterday. A sure and certain case was made against him, but, owing to some echnicalities, Justice Pollak reserved his decision until to-day.

Detective Stewart and James Bruton yester day afternoon observed two men coming out of No. 257 Clark street bearing a trunk which evidently did not belong to either of them, and after a short chase they captured the thieves and lodged them in the Armory. The property was that of A. Andrews, who keeps a pawnhop at the number mentioned.

shop at the number mentioned.

Justice Summerfield has gone to Springfield, and Justice Foote yesterday presided at the South Division Police Court. Kate Nollen, drunk, received \$100 fine, as did also Maggie Daley, Nellie Welch, Annie Anderson, Hattie Kehoe, Julia White, and Harry Jackson; W. H. Long and J. W. Long were awarded \$50 each, and the ten inmates of a gaming-house at No. 77 Dearborn street received \$5 fine each.

77 Dearborn street received \$5 fine each.

Officers Walter, Murnane, and Holland last evening came upon a crowd of quarrelsome boys near the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, and upon taking them to the station one was recognized as Henry Kebler, a young thief whose face is quite familiar in the South-Division Police Court. The others registered as Frank Howard and John Webber, and upon the latter was found an English cap lever gold watch, No. 9,872, together with a chain of rather curious design. The owner is requested to call at the Armory.

Detectives James Morgan, and Dan Horgen.

Detectives James Morgan and Dan Hogan yesterday arrested in a saloon at No. The North Halsted street two notorious horse-thieves, who have been doing most of this class of work during the winter. In their possession were found a cutter, robes, and harness stolen some days ago out of the Northwestern Railway barn at the end of Erie street bridge, a horse and cutter belonging to A. Pick, corner of Franklin and Randolph streets, and a horse belonging to Louis Sues, of No. 47 West Lake street. They are also accused of stealing several other rigs, but the officers have thus far been unable to locate them.

DES MOINES.

Novel Experiment—The New Capitol-Dangerous Condition of the Old Capitol. To the Editor of The Tribune. DES MOINES, Is., Jan. 11.—Much excitement

was caused in East Des Moines last Friday by a novel experiment of the School Board, to see how long it would require to empty the largest school-house in our city, when crowded with children, by the alarm of fire. The experiment

bret renge it would require to ompty the largest chool-house in our dity, when crowded with children, by the starm of fire. The expeciment was a growd encouse. Size has that two minutes and a half by the watch. No one was a growd encouse. Size has that two minutes and a half by the watch. No one was exclusively that some of the inligitant particular than the state of the control and does not appear to be half-completed yet. If it continues on at the same rate of progress, it will take nearly as long a time to build the Capitol for the Hawkey's State as Solomon took to build his jemple. It was a great mistake, and false economy in the General Assembly of Iowa to appropriate only some \$200,000 annually for its erection; and it is to be hoped that the next General Assembly will appropriate enough money to finish it.

In this connection, the question arises. Where will the next General Assembly of Iowa meet! Certainly not in the old Capitol building. Any man of good sound common sense, who will examine the old Capitol building closely, up-stairs and down, outside and in, must come to the conclusion that the building is not safe, not even for the Governor or the State officers; and that it will never do for the concentrated wisdom of Iowa to meet any more in that old shell of a building. Many persons have thought that Gov. Kirkwood must have a great deal of business to attend to at the University and at his home during last summer and fall; that he was absent too much; but those persons who have seen him scanning the old brick walls of the old Capitol building, looking at the large cracks, and then, when he reached the old steps, taking a good long look out west, to see if there was any sign of a storm,—these gentlemen fully understood the Governorship on that day, leave the old Capitol building forever, go to Washington City, and take his seat in the United States Senate, in a building of marble, where there are no cracks or any danger of failing, notwithstanding the hue and cry of the office-hunters. It was a surprise to many, last summer, that State Treasurer Christy declined a renomination; and that the State Superintental summer, that State Treasurer Christy declined a renomination; and that the State Superintental summer, that State Treasurer Christy declined a renomination; and that the state Superintental summer, that State Treasurer Christy declined as there is a brick in the walls

THE REVIVAL.

Last Day but One of the Services.

Another Thanksgiving Service .-- Reports of Great Gains in the Churches.

What Was Done Last Night in Spite of the Snow-Storm.

Meeting of the Methodist Ministers-The Universalist Convention.

THE REVIVAL. LAST WEEK OF THE MOODY MEETINGS.
The attendance at the Tabernacle yesterday at 12 o'clock more than half filled the me floor, with a good number of ministers and others on the platform. Mr. Moody was late,

and Mr. Sankey opened by giving out the bymn "When Jesus comes." The requests were made by the Rev.-Mr. Davis, there being over 200 in all. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Mc.

Prayer was then onered by the Rev. Mr.
Chesney, of Park Avenue M. E. Church.
The Scripture lessons were read and briefly
explained by Mr. Morgan, being selections from
the Books of Ezra and Nebemiah, having relation to the services of praise and thanksgiving at the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem an

the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah, having relation to the services of praise and thanksgiving at the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem and re-establishing the public worship of God.

The meeting had been announced as a continuation of that of Sunday morning; a thanksgiving meeting at which to report and rejoice over the great work of God in the churches.

The first speaker was

THE REV. MR. PARKHURST, chief pastor of the old Clark Street Methodist Church. He gave thanks first for the personal blessing he had received; second, for the bracing up of the church, and the correction of public opinion in reference to pure Christian doctrine; third, for the wonderful effect of the revival on the mind of people outside the churches. Before these meetings commenced three-fourths of the people had a prejudice against ministers; thought they were working for pay, and ought to do their work better, but did not ask any of them to minister to them. Now there was great susceptibility to religious effort, and if there had not been a single conversion thus far the toning up of public sentiment would amply repay for all the work put forth. As for his own church, he had received a hundred more.

BISHOP FALLOWS

reported the addition of sixty members to his church, many of them as the direct result of the revival. The Reformed Episcopal denomination had been greatly blessed, about 300 new members having been received into its communion, many of them by profession of faith.

THE REV. MR. PEARE, of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, reported fifty-nine additions, torty-two of them on profession of faith. He had been a pastor for fifteen years, but had been a pastor of the revival. One thing in particular he wanted to thank God for, viz.: That he had learned to tell sinners that Jesus could save them now.

THE REV. A. W. PATTE

n this work.

in this work.

The pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Highland Park reported a meeting at which seventeen persons rose for prayer. The Rev. Dr. Cooper had received six additions to his little church. The Rev. Mr. Berger, of the German Methodist Mission, had received eighteen. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of the Railroad Mission, had seen a large number converted. Every Sunday night from four to twenty persons came to inquire what they should do to be saved.

THE REV. S. M'CHESNET,

class of servant-girls, which on the day he was invited to address them had an attendance of about 600.

As the practical result of the meeting it was determined to organize Bible readings on the three sides of the city, and a committee of laddes was appointed to take charge of them. These committees met in different parts of the hall at the close of the meeting and proceeded at once to organize and start this new means of grace. A general meeting of ladies interested in this work was appointed by Miss Dryer for next Tuesday afternoon (one week from to-day), in Lower Farwell Hall, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Several of these Bible-readings have already been established, and are promising much good. At one of them, on Sunday afternoon, there was an attendance of 600. Mr. T. W. Harvey, who was present, desired that a similar meeting be started at once in the Wabash Avenue Methodist. Church, of which he is a long-time member.

EVENING MEETING.

The Tabernacle was open for inquirers, who, in spite of the storm, were present in considerable numbers. Mr. Moody, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Mr. J. V. Farwell, Mr. T. W. Harvey, the Rev. J. O. Foster, and others were present as Christian workers. No meeting was held at Farwell Hall.

AXNOUNCEMENTS.

Noon meeting to-day at the Tabernacle. Fare-

Noon meeting to-day at the Tabernacle. Farewell meeting to-night at 8 o'clock. Converts' tickets may be had at the Tabernacle as late as 5 o'clock this attempoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the regular Monday morning Methodist ministers' meeting Elder Jutkins presided.

After devotional exercises and some miscellaneous conversation, the Committee on Sundayschool and Tract Anniversaries, through the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, made their report. These anniversary exercises are appointed for Jan. 27, 28, and 29, and are to be held at the Clark anniversary exercises are appointed for Jan. 27, 28, and 29, and are to be held at the Clark Street Methodist Church, the tract anniversary to be held Sunday evening, Mr. T. W. Harvey to preside, and the Sunday-school anniversary to be held Monday evening, the Rev. O. H. Horton in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Vincent will lead in the services and will be assisted by the Rev. Mr. David, of Harlem; the Rev. Mr. Freeman, assistant editor of the Sunday-School Book; and the Rev. Mr. Baker. of Akron. O. On motion, the Committee was requested to have 1,000 postal-card invitations prepared, and then send them to all Sunday-school workers and official members, so that they may attend these anniversaries. The pastors were requested to furnish their addresses at the next meeting.

Bishop Merrill was present and offered a few pleasant words of greeting. The meeting adjourned after some miscellaneous conversation.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

A meeting of the Episcopal elergy, and not of the Episcopal Clerical Association, was held at the Church Book-Store on State street. The Rev. Luther Pardee occupied the chair. The meeting listened to the report of the Committee appointed to draw up suggestions with a view to forming a burial guild or association. After some discussion on the report, it was resolved to consider it at the next meeting. Adjourned.

The Universalists of this city will hold a series of missionary and educational meetings in this city this week. The following is the programme for to-day: Ten o'clock a. m.—Conference and prayer, led by the Rev. M. Crosley, of Indiana; 2 o'clock p. m.—Discussion of Christian work, by the Rev. Dr. Barry, of Wisconsin. Evening—Educational meeting, addresses by President White, of Lombard University, and the Rev. Dr. Hanson.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Hilmois, Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m., at the residence of Bishop MeLaren, 105 Ashland arenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

NOTES. The Adelphi this week has a number of model artists, the play of "Dick Turpin," and the burlesque of "Yeast Lynne."

The Museum and Haverly's Theatre were closed last night owing to the detention of actors by the blockade of the railroads.

J. R. Allen's benefit Sunday night drew a crowded house, and was made pleasant by the presentation of a gold watch and chain to the beneficiary and of an ebony baton to the leader of the orchestra.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE GLADIATOR. Mr. McCullough has been so often seen in 'The Gladiator" that there is nothing in the way of fresh criticism to be said in connection with the presentation of the play last night. THE TRIBUNE has never shared with the Eastern Tuesday, Jan. 16, 9:30 s. m press its intense admiration of Mr. McCullough's personation of ancient characters.

There is, in fact, no absolute standard by which ancient character may be tried, although the ancient character may be tried, although the stage has elevated an ideal which has come to be considered a type of all the old nationalities, from Gaul to Persian. An odd view of "The Gladiator" will be that which attempts to place the Romans and the Grecians of the tragedy in contrast with each other. History and literature are full of filustrations of the differences between the two great races, yet Dr. Bird's play might be searched in vain for any intelligent and comprehensive analysis of the qualities which distinguished each. Nor is it possible to discover in Mr. McCuilough's characterization a consistent endeavor to separate one race from the other. So habitual has it become for him to BOOTS. which distinguished each. Nor is it possible to discover in Mr. McCullough's characterization a consistent endeavor to separate one race from the other. So habitual has it become for him toendow Spartacus with the same qualities as Virginius or Coriolamus that there has arisen a confusion in the public mind as to the origin of the Thracian captive, and there have been critics, with some pretensions to information, who have spoken of "The Gladiator" as a Roman play. It is Roman only in the sense that the scene is laid in Italy. The three principal characters are Grecian; and, if there was ever an opportunity to illustrate Thracian virtue by Roman degeneracy, it is afforded in this play. This opportunity has been selzed upon to some extent, it must be confessed by the author of the play, and, so far as be is responsible for the general conduct of the persons, the idea is in some measure carried out in the action; but there is no broad treatment of the subject as it deserves to be treated. Mr. McCullough's acting has merits. His stolid manner shows to advantage in parts of this description. Even the harshness of his voice has fitness at times, and the general immobility of his countenance does not seem always inappropriate. But he ought not to consider it a compliment when it it is said of him that he excels in ancient characters. The modern comes more nearly home to the consciousness of the general playzoer, and is more intelligently judged. The characters which belong not to one epoch, but to all thine, are still more difficult to portray. Ability in the personation of these is of a higher kind than any fancied adaptation for posturing as ancient models. When it is said that Mr. McCullough is more successful in the latter than in the former line, the compliment is the highest one that can be bestowed upon him, and all the higher because it is uttered at the expense of incurring condemnation for heresy. The personation of Spartacus last night was not wanting in evenness, or in general exactness of method, or in p

At Dwelling 691 North Frankin-A.

AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, at 10 control to the con BLANKETS, KNIT GOODS, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, St Gloves, Mits, Notions, etc.

NEW FURNITURE General Household Goods, Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels began an en-gagement at this theatre last night. The at-tendance was fair, and the entertainment of

Carpets & Oil Clo nsusual merit, so far as seen. The first part is given as a parlor-scene, the idea being original with this organization. The singing, dancing, and specialty acts won much applause, andwere pure in tone and clever in execution.

> RADDIN & CLAPP, AUCTION AND COMMIS

BOOTS & SHOL 83 and 85 Wabash-sv.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—It is reported that the points at variance between the Grand Trunk and their employes have not been settled so amicably as the public are led to believe, and another strike is not improbable.

The Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, preached in two leading Anglican churches yesterday to immense audiences.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Jun. 10.—M. Pelletier, member of Parliament for Kamouraska, was to-day appointed Minister of Agriculture in the room of the Hon. Letellier de St. Just, recently appointed Minister of Agriculture in the room of the Hon. Letellier de St. Just, recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

The Dominion Board of Trade meets here tomorrow. A large number of delegates from various points in the Dominion and United States are present. Among the subjects on the programme for discussion are exemptions from taxation, direct trade with the West Indies, in-By T. E. Stacy. Wednesday, Jan. 15, m., at No. 16 Eldridge-court, the entire of a 20-room house, consisting of E. top bedroom sets, 300 yards of Brussen 100 Ingrain, Oil Cloth, Mats. Parlor Set. Cases, Bureaus, Washstanda, Hair Blankets, Lace Curtains, Chairs, Mircoland, Bedding, etc., etc. All is not placed by the control of the cont

the present free list of Causia the American tariff on the sam dition with the United States to accure the return of fraudule those guilty of breach of trust.

A walk of ten minutes will take luxurious quarters of the Windson avenue, between Forty-sixth and F streets. New York, to the exquisite Central Park. A walk through row dwellings and splendid churches, views of the North River, with its b VOLUME 3 New Jersey hills, more a score of miles at the west, and the aristocratic quarter on along Madison avenue. It is not strange or has grown to be the

NATURE GIVES US TEETH. but she does not preserve and purify new must be done with fragrant secondont. The bone and its ename! casing are made involved to all destructive indusences by the daily used beneficent preparation.

DEATHS.

LORD—Jan. 5. of diphtheritic-crea aged 1 year, 4 months, and 6 days, of Edgar A. and Mary B. Lord. of Edgar A. and Mary B. Lord.

LOMD Jan. 13, of scarlet fever. Eddis at aged 3 years, 1 month, and 5 days, escand of Edgar A. and Mary B. Lord.

Funcari Tuceday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m. for Twenty-fourth street to Oukwoods.

BOWERS—In this city, Jan. 13, 1877, 11m.

Ida Bowers, daughter of Mrs. James E. P. aged 16 years.

Funeral from the residence of her fathers.

Mr. J. E. Powell, No. 201 Fourth Wednesday, at 10:30 o'clock a. mr Service Olivet Baptist Church.

GEOSSET—Lord. 14, 1875.

GROSSET—Jan. 14, 1877, John B. aged 50 years and four months.
Funeral will take place Tuesday, Jan. p. m., from his late residence. 32 Keestreet. Members of Rochambean Lots fr., and Societe Francaise de Second Resinviced to attend MURPHY-Lizzie, daughter of Daufurphy, Jan. 14, aged 18 years, 9 mays. Funeral to take place Tuesday, a esidence, corner of Crosby and rom thence by cars to Calvary Cer re respectfully invited to attend.

he heart, Ason his late residence, N. J. Funeral from his late residence, avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday Remains will be taken East for buria Remains will be taken East for buria Le this city, Jan. 14. GENTNER -In this city, Janet fever, Minnie, daughter of I Sentner, aged 4 years.
Funeral from No. 113 South Clini day, the 16th, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., cemetery by carriages.

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